The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,333 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND CANNES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY.
s. Rohilla	3,000	500	R. Weighell	27th March.
s. Carthage	3,000	1,000	G. N. Idiens	3rd April.
s. Verona	3,115	500	C. R. Howards	10th "
s. Nubia	3,730	500	W. J. Webber	17th "
s. Chusan	3,150	500	H. Wyatt	24th "
s. Surat	3,081	500	E. Ashdown	1st May.
s. Malwa	3,000	500	C. W. Atkinson	8th "
s. Arcona	3,138	500	A. S. Cuss	15th "
s. Valetta	3,115	500	A. C. Lascelles	22nd "
				TUESDAY.
s. Sutlej	3,981	1,000	R. W. Johnson	28th May.
s. Verona	3,730	500	A. H. Bancroft	2nd June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the former passengers for London change Vessels at Suez. All London-bound passengers call at Plymouth.

A Special Train will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mahim, at 6 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	To sail 1885
ROSETTA	3002	750	G. W. Brady	3rd April.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	17th "
MATHURA	3,342	500	L. Reeves	1st May.
TASMANIA	4000	350	G. C. Perrins	15th May.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 21, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel out by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four Weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 18 days in fast Steamer (21 days during the monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 37 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

First Class, Rs. 660. Second Class, Rs. 370.

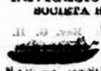
Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, March 21, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA,

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 8th of every month for BOMBAY.

Fares to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 300. Rs. 180, 120, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants and Steerage Live. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed reduced tickets.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Steamers.

A discount of 40, 30, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RUFFAELE RUBATTINO	3,000	300	1st April 1885.
SINGAPORE	3,000	300	1st May "

Steerage Tickets to Naples and Genoa are issued at Rs. 100 and Rs. 120 respectively.

Steamer Lantern leaves Apollo Bunder between 5 and 6 p.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 2, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885
ELEKTRA	G. Cattich	4,100	600	2nd April
MEDUSA	G. Haguin	3,500	550	2 d May
AMPHITRITE(new)	C. Lazarich	4,500	60	2nd June

A surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
AMPHITRITE(new)	C. Lazarich	4,500	600	29th March.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mettiel	3,500	550	12th April.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 30, Church-gate-street, Bombay. March 2, 1885

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following are the probable sailings:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	Comd.	Sailing about
s. s. City of Carthage	3,650	A. H. Gray	4th April 1885

FOR LONDON OR LIVERPOOL.

s. s. City of Khios	3,246	D. Macpherson	5th May.
s. s. City of Venice	3,206	H. Y. Moffat	5th June.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th March, 1885.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE CITY of CARTHAGE will sail for LIVERPOOL on 4th April, whom will require the services of a surgeon for the voyage in exchange for a free passage. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these watches to the trade.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD MATERIALS FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Company's offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to 1 p. m., sundry, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st April next—Tenders for the purchase of any of the following old material, viz:—

About 134 tons 2½ wrought iron Tie-bars.
130 tons cast iron portions of turn-tables.
50 tons C. I. crossing bodies.
17 tons bridge bracings, wrought and cast iron.
15 tons miscellaneous wrought and cast scrap iron.
7 cast iron coke oven door frames.
1 Dismantled travelling crane.
Lot of old telegraph wire in pieces.
Wooden bridge centres and Derrick Poles.

Now lying at Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where the same may be seen on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must specify rates for delivery on the spot to be removed within 30 days.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th March, 1885.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 27th March, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on arrival of the English Mail calling at or near Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat, in the forenoon of any order, Weather Permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 25th March, at 4 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on FRIDAY, the 27th March, 1885.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, March 24, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, American, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares.* Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. See Cook's Monthly Mail and Indian Advertiser. Ans. 4, post free.

Address Thomas COOK AND SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
Calcutta: 10½, Old Court House, Street.

N.B.—Send for pamphlet of special sixty-days' trip to Australia, starting June 10.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S SPORTING AMMUNITION

BULLETS.	GUNPOWDER.
CAPS.	SHOT, ordinary and chilled
CARTRIDGES.	WADS.
CARTRIDGE CASES.	HUNTING KNIVES.
CARTRIDGE LOADERS.	MEASURES, &c.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for PIGOU, WILKS and LAURENCE'S

CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE GUNPOWDER.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE,

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.	LEAD SINKERS.
CLEARING RINGS	LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
DISGORGERS.	PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Baits.
FLIES, Artificial.	REELS with secret checks.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.	RINGS and KEEPERS.
GAFF HOOKS.	RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.	SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.	SILK for binding and mounting.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.	SPOON BAITS.
GUT TRACES, single and treble.	SWIVELS, assorted.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.	
HOOKS on GIMP, single and treble.	

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE NEW PERFECT SEAMLESS

LAWN-TENNIS BALL,

Made specially for Messrs. Treacher & Co., is by far the best wear-resisting Tennis Ball yet introduced.

Rs. 12 per doz. cash.

COLONEL ——, Secy., Lawn-Tennis Club, B——, writes:—

We have given your perfect Seamless Lawn-Tennis Balls a very careful trial, and have come to the unanimous conclusion that they are far the best Balls we have ever played with. They last from 2½ to 3 times longer than any kind we have used, and are therefore much cheaper.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICE

HAVING entered into direct communication with the LEADING CONTINENTAL EXPORTERS of WINES and SPIRITS, we are now able to offer our Importations of the same at MODERATE PRICES, and which we GUARANTEE as SOUND and GENUINE.

Special terms to Regimental Messes, Clubs, and the Trade.

See detailed Wine Advertisement and for Price List please apply to

BARTON & CO., Limited,
WINE, PROVISION AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Church-gate-street, Bombay.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING CO., LD., BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company in Broach, on SATURDAY, 28th March, 1885, at 4-30 p.m., Madras time, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and passing the audited Accounts made up to 31st December, 1884.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 20th to 28th March, 1885, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Broach, 11th March, 1885. Agents.

WHY SUFFER FROM COUGHS?

CAMPHOR BALSAM

GIVES immediate relief by dissolving the congealed phlegm and causing free expectoration, and if properly persevered with will scarcely ever fail in effecting a cure.

Price per bottle Re. 1.

TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN

TO those who suffer from Change of Climate Sick Headache, Indigestion, and Liver Complaints will find the use of this medicine invaluable. In habitual constipation it affords prompt and certain relief.

Price per bottle Re. 1-8.

COMPOUND ELIXIR OF BAEL.

THE peculiar properties of this medicine renders it most valuable, as it arrests Diarrhœa when present, and gently opening the bowels when constipation exists; in most irregularities of the bowels it is administered with considerable benefit.

Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY

B. PHILLIP AND CO,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 27-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

REGULATION BALLS

CORRECT SIZE AND WEIGHT, ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION, ARE PREFERRED BY THE LEADING PLAYERS, AND PATRONIZED BY THE PRINCIPAL CLUBS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CASH—Rs. 8 per dozen.

"CHAMPION," "CORKHANDLED," "DOUBLE STRUNG," "DIAMOND STRUNG," "EVERTIGHT," "PRINCE" AND "PRINCESS" PRIZE BATS, &c.

DETAILED GYMKHANA CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PRESENTATION CLOCKS.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. have much pleasure to inform their numerous customers that they have just received a large supply of

PALANQUIN OR CARRIAGE CLOCKS

of the newest and most elegant designs.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MARBLE CLOCKS.

A collection unequalled in India.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY CLOCKS,

Elegant, Fashionable, Useful.

All the above have been chosen by our Manager personally from the best manufactories of Paris and London, and intending purchasers will find with us a rare choice. The prices will be found to compare favorably with those of the best firms at home, while in quality they are at least of same standing.

Each clock is guaranteed for a term of 2 years. Carriage and Fancy clocks are fitted in a strong, well-finished Morocco Case.

Nothing could be more appreciated and suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS AND BIRTHDAY GIFT.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

M. M. MODY & CO., LIMITED.

SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENEAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS

Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather Engl sh
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins
Cooking and Warming Stoves
Machinery Importers from England
Wholesale and Retail
Keep always large stocks in hands
Prices Moderate

have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins; Disinfecting Powder, MacDogal's and Calvert Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose. Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc., etc

Up-country orders promptly attended
Prices furnished on application
Apollo street, Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH SILVER JEWELLERY OF THE LATEST DESIGN.

Rings.	Clasps.	Hooks.	Charms.
Thimble.	Tooth-picks.	Venigrates.	Knife, Fork and Spoon in cases.
Snake Bracelets.	Crosses.	Coral Bells.	
Necklaces.	Earrings.	Whistles.	Mugs in cases.
Bracelets.	Watches.	Swivels.	Locket Slides.
Lockets.	Brooches.	Studs, Links, and Solitaires.	Bouquet-holders.
Neck Chains.	Ear-studs.	Split Rings.	Scarf-pins.
Watch-guards.	Pencil Cases.		Smelling-salt Bottles.
	&c.,	&c., &c.	

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART-ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.

CRYSTOLEUM; KARTALINE; CANVASINE AND METALLICON LUSTRE PAINTING.

DEPOT—RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY (Opposite Watson's Esplanade Hotel.

THE SOLE AGENCY FOR INDIA for the sale of materials manufactured by the Crystoleum Company 200, Regent-street, London, for CRYSTOLEUM, KARTALINE, CANVASINE, METALLICON LUSTRE PAINTING, &c., is located at the above address; where also LESSONS are daily given by a LADY, Silver Medalist, London Exhibition 1884; and to whom also was awarded a Special Honorary Diploma, which has now been received; and can, together with the Medal, be seen at the Studio, on Second Floor.

THE ABOVE ARTS ARE MOST EASILY ACQUIRED and are guaranteed to be of such extremely easy nature that those totally unacquainted with Art are enabled, WITHOUT DIFFICULTY, or the slightest possibility of failure, to produce artistic and exquisitely beautiful results.—SUCCESS GUARANTEED TO ALL PAINSTAKING PUPILS!!

Photographic Portraits, Views, Groups, &c., artistically painted in Oils by the Crystoleum process; or in permanent Water Colors (Kartaline) AT MOST MODERATE RATES.

Numerous Paintings are now on view at the Studio and those executed by Pupils are so marked, and it is proposed to hold AN EXHIBITION OF STUDENTS' WORK ALONE early in December next, *under distinguished patronage*; when Medals, Diplomas and Certificates will be awarded to the most successful, under the rules obtaining at the London Annual Exhibition.

WANTED—Ladies to qualify as Teachers and Sub-Agents at Out-Stations.

Price Lists and every information in respect to Lessons, &c., can be obtained at the Studio, or by Letter addressed to the PROPRIETOR, CRYSTOLEUM DEPOT, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,
11, ESPLANADE-ROAD.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 4 P.M

PORTRAITS of all sizes and descriptions executed in oils, water colour, sand black and white by thoroughly competent artists.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS
(Universally admitted to be the finest collection in the world)
Of India, Burmah, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements always available.

LISTS AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

BRANCH HOUSES:

TALBOT HOUSE, SIMLA, AND 8, CHOWRINGHEE, CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, breguet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

THE HOMEWARD SEASON, 1885.

THORPE AND CO.,

HAVE a large assortment of useful Requisites for Homeward-bound Passengers and Travellers, very moderate in price, and ready for Immediate Use, or made to measure a few hours after the Order is given.

PRICE LIST.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	7 8 to 16 8	Ladies' Sun Hats	5 0
Travelling Suits	25 0 to 28 0	Overland Chairs	1 8
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.	28 0 to 35 0	Despatch Boxes	18 8
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	38 0 to 50 0	Tan Canvas Leggings	5 8
Best White Shirt Bands	each 4 4	Money Belts, Solid Leather, with 2 Pockets	5 8
Do. do. Collars	,, 4 8	MoneyBelts, Pockets all round, from Rs. 2-8 to	4 8
Best Oxford do.	,, 5 0	Block Tin Collar Boxes	3 8
Best Flannel and Silk Wool	6 8 to 8 0	China Grass Slippers	1 0
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	10 0 to 12 8	Morocco Slippers	3 8
Dressing Gowns	10 8 to 25 0	Brown Leather Slippers	2 12
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each 6 0	Brown or White Canvas Shoes	3 8
Do. do. Pants	pair 6 0	Cholera Belts, best Flannel	2 8
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz. 8 8	Champagne or Sodawater Taps	2 12
Superior Merino Socks	per doz. 20 0	Marine or Saltwater Soap	per packet 1 0
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	per doz. 25 0	Eau de Cologne with wicker cover	2 4
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do. 30 0	Assorted Perfumes	per bottle 2 8
Knicker-Bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair 3 8	Travelling Pillows	each 1 8
Heather Ribbed Cotton	pair 3 8	Resais or Quilts	from 5 0
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz. 12 0	Scotch Mauds and Rugs	from 16 0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do. 15 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	per doz. 5 0
Stout Merino Vests	each 5 8	Metal Soap Boxes	from 1 8
Stout Merino Pants	each 6 8	Sponges	from 1 8
Gauze Merino Pants	each 6 8	Sponge Bags	1 8
Warm Gloves	1 8	Rug Straps	1 8
Warm Mufflers	2 0	Leather Purses	2 0
Travelling Caps	4 8	Sovereign Boxes	2 12
Best Tweed Hats	4 8	Razors, ready for use	2 0
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	doz. 5 12	Shaving Brushes	2 0
Linen Faced Collars	doz. 5 12	Nail Brushes	1 0
Best Linen Cuffs	doz. 10 0	Tooth Brushes	0 8
Linen FacedCuffs	doz. 1 8	Hair Brushes	4 0
Overland Trunks, best make	from 27 0	Military Hair Brushes in leather case	10 8
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	40 0	Nail Scissors	from 1-8 to 2 0
Railway Portmanteaus	13 0	Holdalls, with strong leather straps	18 8
Tan Canvas Courier Bags	8 0	Waterproof Dressing Cases, holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c.	6 8
Soiled Linen Bags	5 0		
Gladstone or Expanding Bags	28 0		
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete	from 13 8	Vulcanized India-rubber Travelling Bags	16 8
Travelling Baths, with inside basket	from 30 0	Waterproof Coats	7 8
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete	from 33 0	Air Pillows	4 8
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases	28 0 to 38 0	Air Cushions	5 0

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE AND CO.,

☞ NOTE THE CHANGE OF ADDRESS—

RAMPART-ROW BOMBAY.

P. VUCCINO AND CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS

BY

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PRIZE MEDAL BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION OF 1879.

INTERNATIONAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION

PRIZE MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Studio is open daily for portraiture from 9 a. m. to 4 p.m.

Office open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. for any person wishing to make any engagement.

VIEWS of BOMBAY, AJUNTA, KARRACHI, MAHABLESHWAR, etc., etc. Also a numbe of Revolving Portrait Albums, Cabinet Box Albums and more Stander Frames of different sizes.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

CELEBRATED

INVALID'S PORT WINE

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 26 Net per dozen Quarts.

THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsules and Labels.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

MORENAS AND COMPANY,

IMPORTERS OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

CONFECTIONERY,

WINES, SPIRITS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
ICE AND PASTRY CONFECTIONERS,
DOLLS, TOYS AND TOY BOOKS, FANCY GOODS,
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
A CHOICE COLLECTION FOR PRESENTATION TO CHILDREN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
PLUSH AND LEATHER GOODS.
STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
OILMAN'S STORES, PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

15, MEDOWS-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

EN ROUTE TO EUROPE.

ASQUITH and LORD supply every necessary in GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING for a voyage home or a journey up-country; and GENTLEMEN arriving in, or departing from, BOMBAY, will do well to pay their WELL-KNOWN HOUSE a visit. They will find EACH DEPARTMENT under EUROPEAN SUPERVISION, and may rely on punctuality in the execution of all orders entrusted to their care.

ASQUITH & LORD,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee .. .. MR. FRAMJI C. MEHTA.

THE LONDON COMEDY COMPANY.
FIRST GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT,
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, MARCH 25,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE IMMEDIATE PRESENCE OF HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART., K. C. M. G., C. I. E., G. C. S. I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
When will be presented
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF MODERN TIMES, ENTITLED
"THE PRIVATE SECRETARY."
Now being played at the Globe Theatre, London, in its 300th night and at the Madison Square Theatre, New York.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

THURSDAY, 26TH, AND FRIDAY, 27TH MARCH, "THE THREE HATS."

SATURDAY, 28TH, AND MONDAY, 30TH MARCH, "ARTFUL CARDS."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the s.s. "CHINA" are hereby notified of her arrival from London, and that she is discharging in Prince's Dock. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to remove their cargo without delay.
All damaged goods must be surveyed by the steamers surveyor, Captain K. Macau lay, before removal from the Dock premises, and prior to the vessel leaving port.
No claims will be paid unless presented before the vessel's sailing and passed by the Captain.
MACKIN NON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents, China.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION TO LADIES.
GOLD WATCH AND GOLD CHAIN.
Price, Rs. 800.

A SMALL SIZE GOLD HALF HUNTING WATCH, engine turned case, white enamel dial plate, BEST detached Lever escapement let in frame, seconds jewelled in eight holes, COMPENSATION balance and maintaining power to go while winding, name Jas. McCabe, Royal Exchange, London. No. 07277, with 18 carat Gold Albert CHAIN of most beautiful pattern of full size, weighing about 7 tolas.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
47, Parsee-bazaar-street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—Meetings of the Corporation (adjourned from to-day, for want of a quorum of members) will be held here on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., as under:—(1) special general at 4-30 p.m.; (2) adjourned special general (originally called for 10th January last) at 4-40 p.m.; and (3) adjourned special general (originally called for 7th inst.,) at 4-50 p.m.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk to the Municipal Corporation and Secy. Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 24th March, 1885.

NOTICES.

WANTED.

A SECRETARY for the Shikarpur Municipality (European or Eurasian.) Salary not exceeding Rs. 300 per mensem. A knowledge of surveying and leveling is indispensable.
Applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to the Vice-President Shikarpur Municipality up to the 10th April, 1885.

E. NASH, Secretary,
Shikarpur Municipality.
Shikarpur, 5th March 1885.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, a very desirable BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, on the west side, with a very large compound. It consists of a drawing room, dining room and four bed and bath rooms. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, oraby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, a very desirable BUNGALOW in Marine Lines facing the sea. It consists of a drawing and dining-room and four bed and bath-rooms. Rent very moderate. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, a very desirable BUNGALOW in Marine Lines, facing the sea. Rent only Rs. 150. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

WANTED, FROM 1ST APRIL, 1885,

THREE OVERSEERS at Rs. 50, exclusive of travelling allowances, which usually amounts to Rs. 25 or 30.
1 Surveyor at Rs. 70, including allowances all the year round.
Apply by letter enclosing testimonials of previous service to "The Executive Engineer, Khandesh, Malegaon."

G. C. HART, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, N. D.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.
MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention s Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yards Rs. 30, double Rs. 50. The Horse Shoeing Forge in under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (sunrise) on WEDNESDAY, the 1st April next, Tenders for the supply, within one month, of 160 tons of RANGOON or MOULMEIN TEAK LOGS, not less than 30 ft. long by 18" square.
Tenders to state the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Parel.
Specification and forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.
No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government promissory notes.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's office, Parel, 23rd March, 1885.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS CO., Ld., BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company in Broach on SATURDAY, 28th March, 1885, at 4 p.m., Madras time, for the transaction of the following business:—
1st. To receive the Directors' Report and audited statements of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1884.
2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd. To elect a Director for the ensuing year in place of the one who retires, but who is eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint auditors, and to fix their remuneration.
And notice is also hereby given that the Transfer Books will be closed from 20th to 28th March, 1885, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Broach, 11th March, 1885. Agents.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, (SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps			Rs. 350
Do.	40	do.	" 750
Do.	for 6 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each.	" 1,300
Do.	8 do.	600 do.	" 1,300
Do.	20 do.	500 do.	" 2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
1, Meadow-stret.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazar.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.
"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetle Roaches Flies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunk Gophers.
Cooper Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, An. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MRS. CHESTER'S Private Boarding Establishment Apollo House, Marine-street, Fort, every comfort assured, airy and lofty rooms, English management, terms moderate.

FRENCH, Arabic, Turkish, and Shorthand Lessons from 6-30 to 10-30 a.m. and from 7 to 9 p.m., charges moderate. Apply E. M., care of this paper.

PORTRAITS of Lord Reay, Carte and Cabinet size, can be obtained at BOURNE & SHEPHERDS.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSH as supplied to the Royal Family, Rs. 10.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION by an Engineer holding First Class certificate. Good references can be given. M. care of *B. G.*

JAMS, assorted, Morton's, per doz., Rs. 3-10. Sweets assorted, 3 lb per Rupee. Other Provisions, Perfumery, Soaps. Cheaper than other firms. SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, a saddle HORSE up to 12 stone broken to harness, must be sound and free from vice. Write stating particulars to C. STEPHEN and Sons.

A CERTIFICATED shorthand writer and member of the Phonetic Institute, Bath, wishes to give lessons in Pitman's Phonetic shorthand. Address "Phonetic," this paper.

SCHWEPPE'S AERATED WATERS.—Fresh arrival. Soda and Potash, 12 ans; Lemonade, Tonic and Lithia, Re 1; Gingerale, Re 1-4 per dozen.—STEWARD & Co., Church-gate-street.

DROPPED, on leaving the stalls of the Gaiety Theatre, on Monday evening, a crocodile leather cigar case. The finder would oblige by sending it to W., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST UNPACKED, ladies and children's new batch of French and Oxford boots and shoes, rates very moderate. S. C. Majoo, 20, Meadow-street, Fort, and 27, Regent Road, next to Fancy Mart.

TO LET, from 1st April, small bungalow in good situation near the sea. Stabling for horse and carriage, good sized compound, with water laid on. Rent, Rs. 60 or less if taken for length of time. Apply G.B.L., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

RIPE STRAWBERRIES can be obtained daily (Sundays excepted) at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

TO BE LET, furnished, Mr. MACAULAY'S BUNGALOW on the Ridge, Malabar Hill. Apply to Jaffer Sulliman & Co.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

WANTED, a SPINNER having thorough knowledge of carding and spinning. Apply D. T. Mooljee & Co., No. 12, Hummum-street, Fort.

WANTED a COPYIST, must write very neat English and Guzerati hand. Salary Rs. 30 to Rs. 30. Apply "J. A." care of this office.

GENTLEMEN who intend furnishing their houses should not fail to visit the extensive show rooms of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 18, Marine-street.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpur, N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S SCOTCH WHISKEY as supplied to the Bombay Club and Yacht Club. Importers PHIPSON & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

JUST UNPACKED, a splendid assortment of Jewellery and superior old Persian Carpets of all sizes. HERJIMULL & Co., Esplanade-road.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

PERRIER JOUET, "B" BRAND, RESERVE CUVEE CHAMPAGNE. Magnums, Rs. 114; Quarts, Rs. 57; Pints, Rs. 30-8 per dozen cash. Apply to LYON & Co.

WANTED, an OVERSEER for the Executive Engineer's Office, Thana. Salary Rs. 80 per month. Apply to Executive Engineer, Thana, with testimonials.

£6,277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 30. Trousers all wool from Rs. 8.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

VISITORS to MATHERAN need not bring stores as Shapurjee and Nanabhoy obtain supplies direct from London and sell at Bombay prices. Everything guaranteed fresh and best.

CLEARANCE SALE, all Wool latest fashion Tweeds, Sac Coat and Trowers, Rs. 14-8. Tailoring Dept. under superintendence of First-class French Cutter.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Bombay.

GENT'S PATENT DANCING PUMPS and for EVENING WEAR, by the best London makers for Rs. 13-8. Also Patent Oxford Shoes Rs. 14. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Hornby-row, (Branch) Bombay.

KEYLESS ENGLISH-WATCHES—Open faced, crystal, strong movement, Rs. 12; Superior finished Rs. 15; in strong Hunting Cases, Rs. 21; chronometer timekeepers —H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE in Hogsheads Rs. 78 and Kilderkins Rs. 39, also LIGHT GRAVITY ALE in Hogsheads Rs. 72 and Kilderkins Rs. 23, less 5 per cent discount for cash. Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

TRICYCLES.—The "IMPERIAL CLUB," patent differential double-driving gear, hand brake, ball bearings to all parts except pedals, bright parts, nickel-plated, with lamps and alarm complete. Just imported. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

COLOURED COTTON CHECKS and Stripes or Jharan Suits and Horse Clothing. The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

HAM, CHEESE, BACON, Tea, Coffee, Loaf Sugar, Dessert Fruits, Candied Peel, Currantass picked, washed and ready for use.—PEARSE.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms:—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal,
5½		12 "	
5		9 "	
3½		6 "	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.
9, Elphinstone Circle

OUIDA'S NEXT NEW NOVEL
will apear first in
"THE OVERLAND MAIL,"
following Miss Braddons "Wyllard's Weird,
THE OVERLAND MAIL, (48 pages) is published Weekly: Subscription £1-12-6 per annum (52 Nos.) payable in advance to HENRY S. KING & Co. 65, Cornhill, London.

BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
ALTERATION IN TIMING OF TRAINS.

THE public is hereby informed that on and from the 1st March, 1885, PASSENGER TRAINS WILL RUN to the time given below:—

MAIN LINE.

	Mail	Mixed
Departure from Bhownagar	A.M. 7-30	A.M. 10-45.
Departure Dhola.....	9- 8	P.M. 1-13
Arrival Wadhwan Junction	P.M. 12-50	6- 4.
	Mail	Mixed.
Departure from Wadhwan Junc-....	P.M. 2- 0	A.M. 7-10.
Departure Dhola.....	5-52	P.M. 12-12.
Arrival Bhownagar	7-30	2-27.

BRANCH LINE.

Departure Dhorâ	10-52 A.M.
Arrival Dhola	4-53 P.M.
Departure Dhola.....	7-35 "
Arrival Dhorâji.....	7-35 "

The charge for 3rd class passengers by the mail trains between Bhownagar and Wadhwan junction will be 3 pies per mile.
The mail trains will not stop at the following stations:—

Vartej.	Ningala.
Sanosara.	Kundli.
Ujalvav.	

CHAS. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Superintendent's Office, Ghadechi, 14 February, 1885.

SKINNY MEN.
"WELLS' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.
Cooper Madon & Co., Bombay Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF TENTS.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by public Auction, opposite to the Boree-bunder G. I. P. R. Station, next to the circus Tent:—2 double and 2 single pole Tents.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 25th March, 1885.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co, will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey, coloured, and white piece-goods, twist, &c, &c.
5 bales grey shirtings.
2 bales grey shirtings and madapollams.
4 baies grey dhootics.
8 cases white mulls.
10 cases Persian prints.
2 " cotton colored shawls.
5 " handkerchiefs.
30 " sherry wine.
15 " whisky.
1 case cocoa.
1 case chocolate.
10 cases confectionery.
1 case fresh hams.
1 bale printing papers.
3 cavalry saddles.
1 bundle English Brooms.
A quantity of India-rubber sheeting.
On account and at the risk of the consignee Purshotum Mooljee and by order of the G. I. P. Railway Co'y. One iron safe.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 25th March, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF valuable books consigned to Bombay for absolute sale by Public Auction by Bernard Quaritch, Bookseller, London.
Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at their Rooms without reserve THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p. m.
A consignment of the above books which can be seen at the Rooms of the auctioneers where catalogues can be obtained on application.
Also at the same place will be sold English perambulators and toys at the risk of those concerned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND POSTS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Teak-bunder by order of Mr. Jainarayen Sittaram.

Ex s. s. Chilka and Elginshire.
200 tons superior 1st class teak squares.
50 tons superior teak posts.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auct on at No. 19A Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome frenchpolished bla kwood and teak-wood household furniture, best plated ware, rich glass and porcelainware, a handsome strong built landau, a pair of handsome fast trotting grey Arab horses, and a set of plated mounted double harness, a first rate Wheeler and Wilson's improved system nearly new sewing machine, real Persian carpets, handsome flower vases, rich table ornaments, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, books &c., the property of COLONEL ROWLANDSON, the same comprises r ch plain glassware, superior dinner, dessert and tea-china services, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, cruet stands, breakfast cruet, ice pitcher, butter cooler, sugar basin, sauce boat, spoons and forks, biscuit box, tea pot, reading lamp, table and chamber candlesticks, best steel table cutlery, handsome frenchpolished black wood and teak wood furniture such as a set of teak-wood oval dining tables in 3 pieces, drawing-room, pier, writing, sofa, camp, and Madras pattern dressing and wash hand tables, drawing-room, easy, folding, reclining, and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, conversation and reclining couches, chiffoniers, round teapoys, hatstand, dumbwaiter, bookstand, handsome frenchpolished first class pier glass, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate Wheeler and Wilson's improved system nearly new sewing machine, iron bedsteads, camp cot, gown and clothes press, chest of drawers, china and dressing glasses, a cosy arm chair with mirror glass, baby's cot, single and double screens, handsome flowervases, rich table ornaments, handsome pictures, Persian carpets, eight day clock, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture, copper utensils, books, &c, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong built landau.
1 pair " fast trotting grey Arab horses.
1 set plated mounted double harness.
Catalogues are ready and the property on view.

SALE OF JUBBULPORE MYRABOLAMS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Khan Bazar by order and in the warehouse of Cheltenham Hagovjee on the ground floor of the house of Goculdass Madhowjee and on account and at the risk of Damjee Mooljee and Co.
800 bags Jubbulpore myrabolams containing about 200 candies.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS AT MIDDLE COLABA.

On SATURDAY next, the 28th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Middle Colaba a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of crotons, ferns, caladiums, begonias, ixoras, eucharis, dracinas, bolitoyge, geraniums English, magnolias, roses stephanotis hibiscus, arancaria, peach tree with fruit, coffee tree with berries, gardinias, peppercornia, panax, scarlet Passion flower, &c.; also an aviary with several birds, an aquarium with gold fishes, the property of W. Corke, Esq.
The plants will be on view 3 days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 19, Marine-lines, the valuable and handsome frenchpolished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a handsome Englishbuilt barouche, a pair of handsome grey Arab horses, gentleman and lady's saddles, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, superior pictures, table and hanging lamps, Brussels and Cambay carpets, sewing machine, &c., the property of LT.-COL. WITHERS, the same comprises a set of star cut wine services, handsome dinner, desert and breakfast services, vases placed to pleiseand claret jug by Read and Burton, hotwater curry dishes, cruet stand, liquor frame, teapot, biscuit box, vegetable dishes, bread basket, butter cooler, waiter, spoons and forks, beer mug, hot water plate, candlesticks, best steel table cutlery, table napkins, table cloths, handsome French-polished furniture, such as set of dining tables, in 4 pieces, sideboard with mirror back drawing-room, pier, square, folding, writing travelling, dressing and marble top wash-hand tables, drawing-room easy low, reclining, long chairs, Madras, American, English folding and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, drawing-room sofa and reclining couches, ladys writing table with drawers and top, a capstan, a sweet toned mahogany square pianoforte by Soundy Co., piano stool, canterbury, sideboard, whatnot, ornament stand, corner whatnots, bedsteads, English chest of drawers with writing desk, bedstead complete, single and baby's cots, clothes and gown press, wardrobe, handsome double door almira with plateglass doors, chevel and dressing glasses, safewith Burmah lock, handsome Brussels and Cambay carpets, handsome oleographs, engraving and other pictures, pigeon hole press, table hanging and wall lamps, handsome flower vases, rich table ornaments, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture, &c.

at 2 P.M.

1 handsome English built light barouche.
1 pair do fast trotting grey Arab horses.
1 set, plated mounted double harness,
Gentlemans saddle and saddles.
Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.
The property of another gentlemen 1 Handsome light landau with a pair of handsomegrey Arab Horses and 1 set of plated double harness.

SALE OF STEAM LAUNCH BOILERS.

On TUESDAY next, the 31st instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bori Foundry of Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee & Co., at Khetwady.
2 second-hand steam launch boilers by Plenty and Sons belonging to the Government of Goa.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the top floor of the premises No. 20, occupied by Messrs. Morton, Maju and Co., in Church Gate-street, Fort, valuable and handsome Frenchpolished, teak-wood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, lamps, pictures, &c., of which full particulars will appear hereafter.
The property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF vauable landed property on the Grant-road, opposite the Methodist Church.
ON SATURDAY, the 4th April, at 4 p.m., Messers. CRAWFORD and Co., instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Executrix of the will of the late Eduljee Sorabjee Mistry, the undermentioned valuable property, viz.—
All that piece of ground together with the messuages superstructed thereon, standing thereon, situate on the south side of Grant-road containing by admeasurement 360 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by sweepers passage and the property of Hajee Rahimtoola Sulliaman, on the west by the property belonging to the Estate of the late Eduljee Sorabjee Mistry, on the north by the Grant-road aforesaid and the south by the property belonging to the estate of the said Eduljee Sorabjee Mistry, and which said premises are in the occupation of Mr. E. C. Cowasan, Inspector of Police.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 11th April, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in tents on the Esplanade near the Bandstand (where the kit has been removed for that purpose) the valuable and handsome carved and plain French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a first class nearly full sized slate billiard table by John Roberts and Co., with balls, cues, &c., complete, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, lamps, carpets, gentleman's saddles, and if not previously disposed of a handsome strong built landau with a pair of handsome grey Arab horses and a set of English made brass mounted double harness, &c., the property of W. THACKER, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from the executrix of the late James Bapty, Esq., to sell by Public Auction in the compound of the East India Flour Mills, Falkland-road—
A large quantity of machinery comprising engines, boilers, pullies, shaftings, bolts, nuts, wrought and cast iron ropes, chains, belting and other stores, of which full particulars will shortly appear.
The date of sale will be fixed hereafter, of which due notice will be given.
Catalogues will be published and the machinery will be on view a week before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 25th March, 1885.

FOR SALE.
1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."
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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER BRAZIERS.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their room by order of Vurjlal Hirachund and on account and risk of Goolabchund Nagerdas.
25 Cases each 10 cwt. Copper Braziers.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nesbitroad, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, firstrate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c. the property of W. Cooper, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a few lots of furniture consisting of chairs, sofas, cupboards, &c.
AT 1.30 P.M.

1 Handsome strong chestnut Arab horse 14-1, quiet to ride and drive.
1 Handsome strong landau new.
1 " " glass fronted miniature brougham.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis-road, Byculla, next to Messrs. Ladha Ebram and Co., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, iron safe on stand, &c., the property of C. L. WEBER, Esq.
1 firstrate B L gun, one handsome black cashmere goat, one handsome strong build dog-cart, a set of brass mounted English harness.
1 handsome miniature brougham.
1 High wheeled dog-cart.
1 handsome grey Arab horse and harness.
1 bay Australian gelding with saddle and bridle, sets of harness, saddles, harness stand, &c.
Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, consisting of chairs, sofas, pier and writing tables, easy, reclining and drawing room chairs, fourpost bedstead, chest of drawers, cupboards, glass, plated and crockery ware, &c., the property of G. A. Lewis Yeats, Esq.
Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property on view 4 days before the sale

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Medows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Johnstone & Co., the valuable teakwood and blackwood french-polished household furniture, plated, glass, and crockery ware, large pier glass in gilt frame, firstrate clock, &c., the property of Mrs. T. Lawrence.
Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Land's End, Malabar, Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved french-polished household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, one handsome strong English built open carriage in very good order, &c., &c., the property of C. H. B. FORBES, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.
The property of a gentleman—
1 handsome dark bay Pegu pony, 5 years old, good goer, and up to any amount of weight.

AUCTION SALE OF MULES AT THE SASSOON S. & W. MILLS AT GAMDEVI.

Under instructions from the Agent Sassoon S. & W. Co., Limited, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 p. m.
Three pairs of weft mules, 1¾ in gauge, in good order and condition.

AUCTION SALE of Sweepings, Old Wood, Iron, &c., at the Princes Dock.
On WEDNESDAY, the 1st April, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place—
A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 4th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Cross-road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrade oleographs, and pictures and a handsome mahogany cottage piano, &c., the property of T. W. BROWNNUT.
Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 25th March, 1885.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS,
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... 62,300,000
RESERVE FUND 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
MESSRS. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
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DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
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NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£330,000.

LONDON BANKERS,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
MESSRS. C. SCUTAR & CO.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " ..... 4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and on Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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RESERVE FUND ..... $4,400,000.
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS ..... $ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $7,500,000

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For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
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G. R. JOHNSTON,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay September 15, 1884

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.
No objection to take up the management of superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thorough

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 6TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Nizam, Captain W. J. Webber, arrived in Bombay harbour at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, with the overland mails of the 6th March. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr. S. B. Tritton.	Miss Colvin.
Mr. J. B. Scott.	Miss Stuckburgh.
Mr. Wise.	Miss Maitland.
Major Hutchison.	Mr. J. T. Presswell.
Mrs. Hutchison and infant.	Mr. Robt. Young.
Mrs. Tupper & two children.	Mr. Hellman.
Miss Money.	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. Mitchell.	Mr. Stuart M. Samuel.
Dy. Surg.-Genl. Moore.	Col. Cunningham.
Mr. H. B. Goad.	Mr. J. C as.
Mr. Tait.	Mr. Benedict.
Mr. Ewing.	

FROM VENICE.

Mr. C. M. N. Brett.	Mrs. F. Leppoc Cappel.
Miss Barley.	Col. Hon. Lyttleton.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 28TH FEB. TO 6TH MARCH, INCLUSIVE.)

IN the House of Lords, on Friday, the adjourned debate on the Vote of Censure was resumed by Lord Camperdown, and was continued with much animation and occasional warmth. A division was then taken, and the vote was carried by 189 to 61. On Monday the Royal messages relating to the Army Reserve and the embodiment of certain Militia regiments were considered. On Tuesday Earl Granville said representations had been made to the Russian Government on the subject of the recent occupation of positions on the Afghan frontier. That Government declined to order the withdrawal of their troops, but said that a conflict could only arise from an Afghan attack. Last night there was some discussion respecting the Suakim-Berber railway, but beyond general assurances that the subject had been well-considered, no statement of importance was elicited.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, the adjourned debate on Sir Stafford Northcote's Vote of Censure was resumed. Upon a division the motion was negatived by 302 to 288. The members under Mr. Parnell's leadership voted with the Opposition. On Monday Lord Hartington moved the usual addresses in reply to the Royal messages concerning the Reserve and the embodiment of Militia regiments. Mr. Labouchere moved a negative amendment, which, after discussion, was rejected by 149 to 19. In Committee on the Redistribution Bill, Sir J. Lubbock moved an amendment, proposing the partial adoption of the principle of proportional representation; ultimately it was rejected by 134 to 31. A resolution, proposed by Sir J. Hay, to reduce the representation of Wales and Ireland, was not discussed, and was negatived by 132 to 25. Last night the Government declined to give replies to questions on particular points concerning the Afghan frontier question, and subsequently went into Committee of Supply, when a supplementary estimate of £330,000 on account of the Egyptian campaign gave rise to a discussion which embraced many topics, and occupied most of the sitting.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present.

Mr. Anderson, M. P. for Glasgow, has accepted a colonial appointment as Master of the Melbourne Mint, which will render a new election necessary.

During some artillery experiments at Shoeburyness on Thursday week, a shell suddenly exploded killing Colonel Fox-Strangeways, Captain Lyon, Captain Goold Adams, and three other persons, besides injuring several others.

The two men, Cunningham and Burton, who are charged with complicity in the recent dynamite explosions in London, were further examined at Bow-street Police-court on Monday and Tuesday, and were again remanded.

Peter Joyce, *alias* Larry Mack, was convicted at Birmingham assizes of making a false affidavit in connexion with the Aston-park riot, which was read by Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons. He was recommended to mercy, and was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

An explosion occurred on Monday night at the Usworth Colliery, near Newcastle, which caused the death of some 40 men and boys.

A police constable was found murdered on Sunday near Alvechurch, Warwickshire. A man and woman are in custody on suspicion.

A man and woman were stabbed in the street at Mile-end on Saturday night by another man, who had been paying his addresses to the woman. The injured man died, and the woman is in a precarious condition.

A meeting, convened by the National League, was held on Sunday in the Phœnix Park, Dublin, at which Mr. O'Brien, M. P., denounced the conduct of the Speaker for suspending him in the House of Commons on Tuesday. The Lord Mayor of Dublin said that on the day the Prince of Wales landed in Ireland he should haul down the civic flag from the Mansion-house. The Lord Mayor has since written to the newspapers expressing his regret for having, under excitement, used language that was disrespectful to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

OBITUARY.—Lieut-Gen. G. Verner, Ben. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. M. G. Poole, Mad. S.C.; Rev. A. Polehampton, Chaplain Bo. Eccles. Est.; Sur-Maj. W. E. Wood, Bo. Ret.; Gen. A. W. Macintire, C.B.; Gen. E. H. Maxwell, C. B.; Admiral H. W. Bayfield, Maj.-Gen. J. C. Hannyngton, Ben. Ret.; Lady Elenor Johnstone; Lady Charlotte Palmer.

GENERAL BULLER, with his force, arrived at Korti on Sunday.

General Brackenbury's force is returning to Merawi. It reached Birteh on March 1.

The 15th Sikhs have arrived at Suakim.

The New South Wales contingent for the Soudan embarked at Sydney on Tuesday. The occasion was observed as a public holiday, and the streets and quays were thronged with crowds, who enthusiastically cheered the departing troops.

General Graham is detained in Cairo by an injury to his leg, which will delay his departure for Suakim for at least 10 days.

The Arabs before Suakim continue their nightly work of destroying the outlying defences. Lieut. Askwith, of the Royal Engineers, was killed by the unexpected explosion of a mine which had failed the previous night.

The hearing of the appeal of the Egyptian Government against the judgment of the Cairo Tribunal, in the matter of the Caisse de la Dette Public Debt, has been postponed until the 19th inst.

Prince Bismarck delivered an animated speech in the German Parliament on Monday, in the course of which he complained bitterly of the British Government for publishing diplomatic correspondence without previously communicating with the German Government.

Articles have been published in Russian semi-official papers insisting that the scepticism displayed by the English Press concerning the declaration of the Russian Government that it had no intention of occupying Herat are utterly unjustifiable. It is, however, added that in the case of troubles on the Oxus, the Russians have a right to cross that river and inflict chastisement on the troops and provinces of the Ameer.

The French Squadron, under Admiral Courbet, has bombarded Chin-hai, and has blockaded the approach to Ningpo by the River Yung. The declaration by the French of rice as contraband of war is protested against by the Chinese Government as contrary to international law, and the measure is also strongly condemned by the European residents in China.

The Swiss Federal Council, having obtained information of a plot to destroy the Federal Palace at Berne, has arrested a number of suspected Anarchists.

The installation of Mr. Cleveland as President of the United States was carried out at Washington on Wednesday in the presence of an immense assemblage from all parts of the Union.

PRINCE OF WALES'S LEVEE.

THE Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by Prince Edward and the Duke of Cambridge, held a levée on March 2 at St. James's Palace on behalf of the Queen, when the presentations which were made were regarded as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty. Among the presentations were the following :—

Captain Archibald Alison, 5th Battalion Rifle Brigade, by Sir Archibald Alison, K. C. B.

Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Alison, K. C. B., on appointment as Adjutant-General to the Forces, by his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

Manockji Byramji Dadabhoy, by the Secretary of State.

Lowji Muncherji Wadia, by the Secretary of State.

Shiam Sinha, Kumar of Tajpur, by the Secretary of State.

General Benson, C. B., on appointment to the Colonelcy of the 17th Lancers, by Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K. G.

Major Frank Barrow, Bengal Staff Corps, by the Secretary of State.

Colonel Bo le, Bengal Staff Corps, on promotion, by General J. H. Elphinstone Dalrymple.

Lieutenant John William Currie, 25th Madras Native Infantry, by the Secretary of State.

General Charles Fordyce, C. B., on appointment to Colonelcy, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, by his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

Mr. Francis Hewson, Bengal Civil Service, by the Secretary of State.

Commander Hulton, R. N., on return from act ve service at Suakim, by the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Colonel William Howey, Bengal Infantry, by the Secretary of State.

Mr. Henry C. Mance, on being made a C. I. E., by the Secretary of State.

Capt. J. Wolfe Murray, R. A., on appointment as Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, headquarters, by the Quartermaster-General.

Mr. Noel Temple Moore, her Majesty's Consul for Palestine, by the Secretary of State.

Colonel G. H. A. Nicolls, R. A., on appointment as Assistant Adjutant-General, R. A., in Ireland, by the Assistant Adjutant-General, R. A.

Lieutenant W. H. P. Plomer, 2nd Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers, by his father, Colonel A. G. Plomer, (late) Bombay Staff Corps.

Major-Gen. Sir Charles Knight Pearson, K. C. M. G., C. B., by the Commander-in-Chief.

Lord Reay, on appointment as Governor of Bombay, by the Secretary of State.

Colonel St. Aubyn, on appointment to the command of the 3rd Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, by Colonel Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.

Colonel Tongue, on appointment as Commandant of the School of Musketry, by the Adjutant-General.

Major-General the Hon. Charles Trevigor, on promotion, by his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

Mr. Henry Marriott-Woodhouse, Consul for Persia at Sydney, by the Persian Minister.

THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

THE plan of advance against Abu Hamed has been abandoned, and General Brackenbury is under orders to retire to Korti, where General Buller has already arrived. Any further offensive operations therefore may be regarded as suspended till the autumn, when aggressive operations will be resumed. In the meantime the troops will occupy positions at various points from Abu Dom to Abu Fatoreh to protect the Nile route from any incursions of the enemy. The weather is gradually becoming hotter and hotter and several cases of typhoid fever have already occurred.

LORD WOLSELEY AND GENERAL GORDON'S TROOPS.

Lord Wolseley held an inspection of General Gordon's troops on March 2. He congratulated them upon the pluck and courage that they had shown, and warmly thanked them for the good work they had done in the transport of the wounded across the desert. He told them that all the promises as to pay and advantages which had been made to them by General Gordon would be faithfully observed, for that the English word once given was always kept. The *Morning Post* correspondent at Korti gives an account of Lord Wolseley's reception of Kashem-el-Moos Pasha. His lordship, in reply to the pasha's expression of sorrow at the fall of Khartoum and the death of General Gordon, said that it was the fixed determination of the English Government to overcome the power of the Mahdi at Khartoum, and impressed upon him to rest assured that that decision once arrived at would not be changed. Whatever General Gordon had pledged the word of England to would be strictly and faithfully carried out. Lord Wolseley inquired as to the rumours that had reached head-quarters as to the advance of the Mahdi and his men from Khartoum in the direction of Gubat. Kashem-el-Moos Pasha replied that he had been informed that shortly after the fall of Khartoum the Mahdi first made arrangements to make an advance upon Gubat, but that he was dissuaded by his councillors from doing so, and that instead he sent several of his Emirs on towards Gubat. Lord Wolseley asked if they would come across the desert, and further inquired whether they could carry on their operations during the hot weather. Kashem-el-Moos Pasha replied that the hot season or the cooler weather really made no difference to the Arab tribes, but that their difficulties arose from their want of unity to make proper arrangements for such an advance. A desert march would require elaborate preparations beforehand, especially with regard to water, food, etc. It was by no means considered probable that they would make any such attempt. In reply to a question about the ammunition which the Mahdi's men had obtained in Khartoum, Kashem Pasha said that though the Mahdi's forces had in their possession enough of gunpowder, they had no one with them who could make percussion caps for their refitted cartridges. Lead, he said, is also very scarce. Lord Wolseley, in conclusion, said :—"It has been said that the English Government should not have sent me up the Nile, but ought to have despatched the force by way of Suakim to Berber." To this remark Kashem-el-Moos Pasha replied emphatically :—"If the English had not come up the Nile the province of Dongola must indubitably have fallen into the hands of the Emirs of the Mahdi, and the route to Egypt would thus have been open to him at any time."

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL BULLER AT KORTI.

General Buller arrived at Korti on Sunday afternoon (March 1) with a small escort. The day before the column left Abu Klea about 1,000 rebels marched from Metammeh and joined those already encamped near the wells, but did not venture to attack our force. The *Daily News* correspondent at Korti says that General Buller filled up the wells, destroyed the works, and marched away in such a manner as to give an idea that any movement was intended. The remainder of the troops will gradually withdraw from Gakdul, spoiling the wells as they retire. The *Daily Chronicle* correspondent at Gakdul, however, believes there is no intention of abandoning the desert route with the view of concentrating at Korti. Indeed, the troops are being echeloned along the entire route, and bakeries and other depôts are being formed as El Howeiyah and other points. The retention of our troops in this fearful desert during the hot season will, he fears, cost hundreds of lives. Those, he says, who know what the scorching heat of the desert is like when the tropical sun pours down in all its intensity predict that our soldiers will drop off like flies. A telegram from Korti on Thursday announces the arrival of the last detachment of the garrison from Gakdul. The remainder of General Gordon's troops which came in the steamers from Khartoum have also arrived at Korti. The headquarters will, it is stated, shortly move to Dongola, and the troops will be quartered at various points along the Nile. The temperature at Korti is now 101 deg. in the shade.

The *Daily Chronicle* publishes two interesting telegrams from its special correspondent with General Buller's advance force. The first is dated Abu Klea, the 23rd ult., and in it he continues his narration of the adventures of the advance force. The white flag in the rebel camp, of which mention was made in a telegram sent on the 20th, proved, it turns out to be something more than a rebel banner, a visit which was made to the camp by Captain Pigott and the mounted infantry showing that the enemy had vacated it hurriedly, just as if he were. The flag bound him, a letter being attached to the flagstaff. This communication bore neither date nor signature, but stated that two of the Mahdi's lieutenants desired to communicate with the officer commanding the British army. The letter was answered by General Buller, who demanded to know what proposals the Mahdi's lieutenants had, as he could not enter into communication with them without knowing what was their object. On taking back their reply, however, Captain Pigott's party was fired upon, and was finally obliged to return to camp without having been able to deliver the letter. This occurred on the Friday, the 20th ult. During the remainder of the day and the greater part of the day following nothing of moment occurred, but on the evening of Saturday it was discovered that the enemy were moving off their camp. Accordingly a fresh attempt to parley was made by Major Kitchener, who actually held a short colloquy with the enemy, but nothing came of it. He was, however, not interfered with by them, but returned to camp without mishap. Major Wardrop returned to Abu Klea from Gakdul the same evening, bringing with him despatches for General Buller. It soon transpired that the purport of his visit to the latter officer was to return to Gakdul. On the Sunday the enemy again showed themselves, becoming tolerably daring towards the evening, and making a move as if they would cut off a convoy on the way to Abu Klea from Gakdul. In this, however, they were frustrated, the convoy reaching the camp in safety. Next day it left for Gakdul. The correspondent went out with the convoy and then paid a visit to the battlefield of Abu Klea, which he describes as presenting a horrible spectacle, the desert for nearly a mile being strewn with the bodies of slaughtered Arabs. On it becoming known, that a large force of the enemy was marching on Abu Klea from Gakdul, having field guns with them, preparations were at once hurried on for a retirement on Gakdul, the whole force leaving Abu Klea on the Sunday evening.

HOW BURNABY WAS KILLED.

Mr. Burleigh, the special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, in a letter dated January 24, sends the following account of how Colonel Burnaby was killed at Abu Klea. He says :—Colonel Burnaby himself, whose every action from the time I saw from a distance of about thirty yards, rode out in front of the rear of the left face, apparently to assist two or three of our skirmishers, who were running in hard pressed. I think all but one man of them succeeded in reaching our lines. Burnaby went forward to the men's assistance sword in hand. He told me he had given to his servant to carry that double-barreled shot gun which he had used so well against the Dervishes at El Teb, in deference to the noise made in England by so-called humanitarians against its use. Had it been in his hands Burnaby would easily have saved other lives as well as his own, but they would have been English lives that the expected Arabs. As the dauntless Colonel rode forward on a borrowed nag—for his own had been shot that morning—he put himself in the way of a sheikh charging down on horseback. Ere the Arab could finish him a bullet from some one in our ranks, and not Burnaby's swordthrust, brought the sheikh headlong to the ground. The enemy's spearmen were close behind, and one of them suddenly dashed at Colonel Burnaby, pointing the long blade of his spear at his throat. Checking his horse and slowly pulling it backward, Burnaby leaned forward in his saddle and parried the Moslem's rapid and ferocious thrusts; but the length of the man's weapon, eight feet, put it out of his power to return with interest the Arab's murderous intent. Once or twice I think the Colonel just touched his man, only to make him more wary and eager. The affray was the work of three or four seconds only, for the savage horde of swarthy negroes from Kordofan, and the straight-haired tawny-complexioned Arabs of the Bayuda steppe, were fast closing in upon our square. Burnaby fenced smartly, just as if he were playing in an assault at arms, and there was a smile on his features as he drove off the man's awkward points. The scene was taken in at a glance—with that lightning instinct which I have seen the desert warriors before now display in battle while coming to one another's aid—by an Arab who, pursuing a soldier, had passed five paces to Burnaby's right and rear. Turning with a sudden spring, this second Arab ran his spear-point into the colonel's right shoulder. It was but a slight wound—enough, though, to cause Burnaby to twist around in his saddle to defend himself from this unexpected attack. Before the savage could repeat his unlooked-for blow—so near the ranks of the square was the scene now being enacted—a soldier ran out and drove his sword bayonet through the second assailant. As the Englishman withdrew the steel, the ferocious Arab wriggled round and sought to reach him. The effort was too much, however, even for his delirium of hatred against the Christian, and the rebel reeled and fell. Brief as was Burnaby's glance backward at this fatal episode, it was long enough to enable the first Arab to deliver his spear point full in the brave officer's throat. The blow drove Burnaby out of the saddle, but it required a second one before he let go his grip of the reins and tumbled upon the ground. Had a dozen Arabs were now about him. With the blood gushing in streams from his gashed throat the dauntless Guardsman leaped to his feet, sword in hand, and smashed at the ferocious group. They were the wild strokes of a proud, brave man dying hard, and he was quickly overborne, and left helpless and dying. The heroic soldier who sprang to his rescue was, I fear, also slain in the melée, for—though I watched for him—I never saw him get back to his place in the ranks.

GENERAL BRACKENBURY'S COLUMN.

General Brackenbury's boat column arrived at Birti on March 1, on its way back to the base, having successfully descended three difficult rapids. Five of the whalers had to be abandoned. Few natives were seen.

A letter has been received from Sergeant Watts, of the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). He says that he was with General Earle when the latter was killed. General Earle put his head inside a hut at the top of a hill, the hut being full of natives. He fired two shots with his revolver, and immediately one of the Arabs shot him dead though the head, throwing the gun at him afterwards. All the natives in the hut were killed by our men.

THE SUAKIM EXPEDITION.

From Suakim it is reported that Osman Digma has made rifle-pits covered with grass in front of Tamai and Hasheen, and is entrenching himself at both places.

The *Standard* correspondent telegraphs that a steamer has arrived at Suakim with 300 men of the 15th Sikhs, being the first detachment of the Indian contingent. The magnificent appearance of the men created much excitement among the natives. The troops are tall, stalwart men, and many of them wear both the Afghan medals.

The Manora, with eight hundred of the Coldstream Guards, arrived at Port Said on Monday night. The Queen, with two hundred and sixty-six men of the Royal Engineers, two hundred and thirty of the Commissariat Corps, and one hundred and sixty-five horses, entered the Canal yesterday, as did the Deccan, with eight hundred and eighty-eight officers and men of the Shropshire Regiment. All these are bound for Suakim.

DEPARTURE OF THE NEW SOUTH WALES CONTINGENT.

Tuesday (March 3) was observed as a public holiday in Sydney in celebration of the departure of the New South Wales Contingent for the Soudan. It was stated that the number of volunteers was six times the required strength of the force, and that the Patriotic Fund at that time amounted to £45,000. The streets through which the troops passed to the place of embarkation, a distance of two miles, were densely thronged with spectators from all parts, and great enthusiasm was displayed. Six hundred sailors and marines from the men-of-war stationed at Sydney escorted the contingent. On reaching the quay the troops were addressed by the Governor, Lord Augustus Loftus, who said :—

"For the first time in the great history of the British Empire, a distant colony is sending, at its own cost and completely equipped, a contingent of troops, who have volunteered with an enthusiasm, of which only we who witnessed it can judge, to assist the Imperial forces in a bitter struggle for the suppression of unspeakable cruelty, and for the establishment of order and justice in a misgoverned country. . . . You will be greeted in Egypt by the hearty welcome of thousands of chivalrous soldiers who have never yet looked upon such an ocean as yours. The eyes of your gracious Queen will be bent upon your exertions, and every part of the world where our flag floats, men, women, and children will eagerly read of your exploits and pray for your success. You are, I feel sure, as gallant as Malabari, of Bombay, on the subject of infant marriages and of widow remarriages. He thought that in a social question of this kind, which involved not only social questions but also religious, the Government could not and ought not to outrun public opinion. (Hear, hear.) As to the employment of medical women in India, he believed it would be found one of the most beneficial measures. He had watched with great interest what was being done in Bombay under the auspices of Miss Peachey and Miss Ellerby. Lady Ripon had received a few days ago a letter from Miss Peachey in which it was stated that at the dispensary with which the two ladies he had named were connected no fewer than 3,000 distinct patients had been relieved during the five months the dispensary had been open. The institution had not only been doing good medical work, but great and important social work also for Miss Peachey had told her that, owing to which she has been received in native families, and the kindness and confidence shown to her. There could be no doubt that such intercourse between educated English women and native women must produce a great social advantage. (Hear, hear.) As to the work of the society in extending a knowledge of India in this country, no one was more convinced than himself of the importance of that work. But far more valuable was their function of promoting social intercourse here between natives and Europeans, and doing all in their power to bind to us more closely the natives of our wondrous dominion in the East. The natives of India appreciated sympathy very highly, and every effort in our power should be made to prove to them by acts that such sympathy was felt for them by the English people. The Exhibition would afford a special opportunity for the operations of the society, as the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, which was to be held then, would attract to this country many princes, chiefs, and native gentlemen. He hoped, therefore, that association, the Northbrook Indian Club, and other bodies of the same kind existing in this country would in good time turn their attention to their functions, and extend their sphere among the Indian visitors. Nothing could be more valuable also than the counsel and advice which the association gave to Indian students visiting this country for their education, visitors, who, he hoped, would come in increasing numbers. He would earnestly exhort those who were present to do what they could to strengthen the foundations of the prosperity of India by devotion to the studies they were undertaking, and thus to raise her people among the nations of the earth. (Cheers.)

A cordial vote of thanks was moved by Sir A. Hobhouse and adopted.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

INDIAN AID IN THE SOUDAN.

THE Earl of Camperdown asked the Secretary for India whether any native Indian States had offered assistance in aid of the expedition to the Soudan, and, if so, whether he would give the names of such States.

The Earl of Kimberley.—I am much obliged to my noble friend for giving me the opportunity of stating the names of the native Indian States who during this time have made offers of military assistance to this country. They are the States of the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Begum of Boopal, the Rajah of Patiala, and the Rajah of Jheend. The first two States are Mahomedans and the last two are Sikhs. I need scarcely say that this offer on the part of the native States of India is a most gratifying proof of their loyalty and good feeling towards her Majesty and the people of England. (Cheers.) I cannot conceive anything more striking than the fact of these States coming forward on this occasion and showing the same eagerness to assist us and the same good feeling towards this country as has been shown by men of our own race in our colonies. (Cheers.) Whether it will be possible or not to avail ourselves of these offers I do not know, but of this I am quite certain, that the recollection of them will strengthen their position in India, as well as the ties which bind us to those native States. (Cheers.)

THE FRANCO-BURMESE TREATY.

On March 2 Viscount Sidmouth rose to ask her Majesty's Government whether authentic intelligence had reached them of the treaty which had been formed between France and Burmah, in consequence of which considerable concessions of territory would be made to the former Power, and to move for papers. He reminded their lordships that there was a very important trade formerly carried on and passed through Upper Burmah by the mouths of the Irrawaddy and the other rivers of the British possessions. In consequence, however, of the disturbances which had taken place, this trade had much decreased, and at the present moment had almost disappeared. The absence of this trade had greatly affected the British provinces, inhabited by a most hardy body of men, possessing great physical power, and capable of making excellent soldiers. About nine years ago, in consequence of the conduct of the present King of Burmah, we were forced to declare war against him, and since that time he has been guilty of further atrocities, which had rendered it impossible for us to resume political relations with him. His mis-government had also given rise to intervention by other Powers, and at the present moment large bodies of Chinese were occupying the frontier town of Bhamo, which was situated on the Irrawaddy. If the present misgovernment of Burmah were to continue, it might be possible that France would consider it necessary to occupy a portion of the Burmese territory. Our relations with Burmah had been for so many years past of a friendly character, and the natural protector of the peaceful population of that country was Great Britain and not France. It was necessary for the prestige of India that we should exercise our influence over Burmah. (Hear.)

Earl Granville: Authentic information has reached her Majesty's Government of the signature of a convention between France and Burmah supplementary to one concluded in 1873, but up to this time not put in force. The recent convention appears to be of a purely commercial character. Reports have reached her Majesty's Government to the effect that concessions of territory have been made by Burmah to France, but they are entirely inconsistent with positive assurances which have been given by the French Government to her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, and are therefore not credited by her Majesty's Government. A copy of the convention will be laid on the table as soon as its ratification shall have been reported.

THE WATER ASSESSMENT IN INDIA.

Lord Stanley of Alderley asked the noble lord the Secretary for India whether he had any objection to lay on the table the despatch of the Governor of Bombay on the assessment of subsoil water, and the reply to it of the Secretary of State.

The Earl of Kimberley said that there would be no objection to the production of the documents referred to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CAMELS FROM INDIA FOR THE SOUDAN.

In reply to Mr. Buchanan, Mr. J. K. Cross said.—Two thousand additional camels making in all 5,000 baggage camels, have been ordered from India for the War Office. None of the expense connected with their purchase, collection, or shipment will ultimately fall on the Indian Exchequer.

THE COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

In reply to Mr. Picton, Mr. J. K. Cross said.—The facts as to the proposals made with respect to the Covenanted Civil Service in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in Madras, are as follows :—In 1876, in consequence of a block in promotion, certain officers of the Covenanted Civil Service in the North-Western Provinces and Oude were allowed to retire on special pensions although they had not served long enough to be entitled to pension under the ordinary rules. And for the same reason the same privilege of retirement on special pension has since been extended to the Madras service. But recent applications from officers in the North-Western Provinces and Oude for a further extension of the concessions of 1876 have been negatived by the Secretary of State on financial and administrative grounds. The question, I must point out, is not one of permanently reducing the numbers of the Covenanted Civil Service or of substituting natives of India for Europeans. It is simply a question whether certain concessions are to be made in favour of certain officers who entered the service in particular years, and whose promotion, from unavoidable circumstances, has been, perhaps, somewhat slow.

BOUNTIES TO SOLDIERS IN INDIA.

Sir G. Balfour asked the Under-Secretary of State for India to state the nature and extent of information which the India Office records could supply in regard to the amount paid in bounties to induce men of the European garrison of India to volunteer to remain in India, and the rates of bounty paid, the annual cost, and number of men who had volunteered from the different branches of the service in each year from 1869-70 to latest year.

Mr. Cross.—The India Office records do not afford any means of giving the information required, but I shall be glad to furnish my hon. and gallant friend with papers showing the cost and effect of the special grant of bounty during the last 18 months.

THE FRUITS OF SCUTTLING OUT OF CANDAHAR.

THE following memorandum by Mr. Maclean has been published by the National Union of Conservative Associations :—

Mr. Gladstone's Government, on coming into power in 1880, decided to abandon the plan of defence for the North-Western Frontier of India sanctioned by the preceding Conservative Government. A leading feature of that plan was the permanent occupation of the fortified city of Candahar in Afghanistan by a strong British garrison, and the completion of a line of railway of which a considerable portion had already been laid down, from the Indus Valley to Candahar.

In the Debate of April, 1881, on the Evacuation of Candahar, Lord Hartington, then Secretary of State for India, and Sir Charles Dilke, representing the Foreign Office in the House of Commons, stated that no British troops would be allowed to remain in Afghan territory, and that the English Government meant to rely for the security of the Indian border against a Russian advance through Central Asia, first of all, on Russian disclaimers of any aggressive purpose and assurances of good will towards England, and, then, on the creation of a strong, independent, and friendly kingdom of Cabul. Sir Charles Dilke read to the House a telegram, openly sent from St. Petersburg to influence the debate, announcing that the first act of the new Czar had been to recall General Skobeleff, who had been prosecuting an aggressive war against the Akhal Tekke Turkomans.

In pursuance of this policy, Candahar was given up to the Ameer of Cabul, and no British troops were left above the Bolan Pass, on the frontier of Sind, except a small garrison at Quetta, 140 miles nearer India than Candahar; while the construction of the railway was discontinued, and the materials sent out for it were taken away to be used elsewhere.

Russia, having thus made use of Mr. Gladstone's Government to throw dust in the eyes of the British public, proceeded to carry out her own invariable policy in Central Asia with greater energy than ever. The remaining Turkoman tribes which had not acknowledged her supremacy were quickly subdued. Merv was taken, and the Russian outposts were advanced to Sarrakhs, a place within 150 miles of that great fortress of Herat which has always been regarded as the key of India, and which, from its position, has been received in native families, and the kindness and confidence shown to her. There could be no doubt that such intercourse between educated English women and native women must produce a great social advantage. (Hear, hear.) As to the work of the society in extending a knowledge of India in this country, no one was more convinced than himself of the importance of that work. But far more valuable was their function of promoting social intercourse here between natives and Europeans, and doing all in their power to bind to us more closely the natives of our wondrous dominion in the East. The natives of India appreciated sympathy very highly, and every effort in our power should be made to prove to them by acts that such sympathy was felt for them by the English people. The Exhibition would afford a special opportunity for the operations of the society, as the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, which was to be held then, would attract to this country many princes, chiefs, and native gentlemen. He hoped, therefore, that association, the Northbrook Indian Club, and other bodies of the same kind existing in this country would in good time turn their attention to their functions, and extend their sphere among the Indian visitors. Nothing could be more valuable also than the counsel and advice which the association gave to Indian students visiting this country for their education, visitors, who, he hoped, would come in increasing numbers. He would earnestly exhort those who were present to do what they could to strengthen the foundations of the prosperity of India by devotion to the studies they were undertaking, and thus to raise her people among the nations of the earth. (Cheers.)

A cordial vote of thanks was moved by Sir A. Hobhouse and adopted.

LORD RIPON ON EDUCATION IN INDIA.

THE Marquess of Ripon presided on Feb. 28 at the annual meeting of the National Indian Association, held at the Society of Arts, Adelphi, and, in an address on the question of promoting education in India, said :—

Education was a matter for the advancement of which the Government could do a great deal, and especially such a Government as the Government of India. But education was a costly thing, and there were limits—and pretty strict limits—to the finances of India, and to those finances upon which demands were made. He felt very strongly that it was absolutely necessary that gentlemen in India—the rich men, chiefs, and princes, and the great landowners of the country—should come forward and aid the Government, as many of them, he was glad to say, were doing, by their munificence, and that associations like theirs should be formed in England to help also to carry on the same work. (Hear, hear.) A commission, under the presidency of Dr. Hunter, had examined carefully into the whole question. The result of their inquiry showed that while much had been done for higher education, primary education had fallen out of sight. As a consequence, the efforts of the Government at the present time were mainly directed to extending elementary education throughout the country, so far as the means at their disposal would permit. (Hear.) No one could be more convinced than he was of the very great importance of the question of female education in India. But the Government could not proceed in it without very careful attention to the prejudices which still lingered among the people, and it was consequently a work in which private individuals and associations, independent of the Government, had a very great part to play. Much was being done in this matter in many parts of India, and one of the last things which had been done in connection with the efforts of the true friend of the natives of India, Sir William Wedderburn—(cheers)—had been the establishment in Poona of a girls' school, from which he anticipated very important results. A society like that, with branches in India, could do a great deal to remove existing prejudices, to induce the people of India and especially the women, to take an interest in the subject, and to understand the value of education. It was quite true that the women of India were for the most part shut up and out of sight, but the female influence in India was very strong, and the influence especially of the mother in Indian families was a very potent one. He thought the greatest of all social problems in India was the condition of the ladies and women of that country. The report speaks of the efforts of the society to promote social progress generally in India, and here again there was allusion to the condition of women. Allusion had been made to the great efforts which were being made by some gentlemen, and especially by his friend Malabari, of Bombay, on the subject of infant marriages and of widow remarriages. He thought that in a social question of this kind, which involved not only social questions but also religious, the Government could not and ought not to outrun public opinion. (Hear, hear.) As to the employment of medical women in India, he believed it would be found one of the most beneficial measures. He had watched with great interest what was being done in Bombay under the auspices of Miss Peachey and Miss Ellerby. Lady Ripon had received a few days ago a letter from Miss Peachey in which it was stated that at the dispensary with which the two ladies he had named were connected no fewer than 3,000 distinct patients had been relieved during the five months the dispensary had been open. The institution had not only been doing good medical work, but great and important social work also for Miss Peachey had told her that, owing to which she has been received in native families, and the kindness and confidence shown to her. 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A cordial vote of thanks was moved by Sir A. Hobhouse and adopted.

LORD LAWRENCE MEMORIAL FUND.

A HOME paper writes :—It may interest those who have contributed to this fund to know that the executive committee have given orders for the final winding-up of the accounts. It will be remembered that in July, 1879, very shortly after Lord Lawrence's death, meetings were held at which it was resolved to make public appeals for funds to erect a suitable memorial to him. The appeal was made on two main points : first, that by his wisdom and justice he attached the Indians to our rule; and secondly, that in the crisis of the Mutiny his qualities and conduct played a very large part in maintaining the connection between England and India. And two main objects were proposed : first, to erect a statue in London; and, secondly, to promote the education of young Indians. The appeal was largely answered in England and in India, and some 7,000*l* or more was collected.

The sculptor selected for the statue was Mr. Boehm, and his work was set up in Waterloo Place in the autumn of 1881. The figure was one of great power, and in the massive face and neck was faithful to the original; but its carriage and attitude were not those of Lord Lawrence, and after it had been put up, the sculptor himself became highly dissatisfied with it. With great public spirit and ardour for his art he requested the committee to be allowed to make a new statue, and the result is the noble figure now to be seen in Waterloo Place. Mr. Boehm intended himself to bear the whole burden of this substitution, but the committee thought it would hardly accord with Lord Lawrence's honour to allow that, and they accordingly requested his acceptance of a further sum of 500*l*. in addition to the 2,000*l*. which was the original cost. The surplus is to be handed over to the Government of India for the establishment of Lawrence Studentships for young natives of the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Central Provinces, and Oude. The Government of India have a very large discretion given them as to the modes of applying the fund, provided that they apply it "in some manner which shall at the same time be commemorative of Lord Lawrence and beneficial to the people over whom he ruled."

Each Lawrence student is also to receive a gold medal stamped with a striking likeness of Lord Lawrence, after a design by Mr. Woolner. The only other person who will possess a gold medal is Lord Lawrence's widow, for whom the committee ordered a single one to be struck.

THE SKIN.—The Glory of Woman, the Pride of Man.—It comprises the choicest gifts of beauty, and constitutes all that we term "Loveliness," yet how many thousands have their skins blemished by the use of colour ed and impure soaps. The Albion milk and sulphur soap is the purest of all soaps and from its purifying and refreshing action upon the skin is most suitable for hot climates. It removes all skin irritation. Beautifully white. Delicately perfume. Sold in tablets by all Chemists' Agents for Bombay, Trender and

Irish people should treat an English Prince as disgracefully as an English party treats the representatives of Ireland. He did not know what the Prince was coming here for, but all they owed him was broken heads on the last occasion when his Royal Highness and Earl Spencer were enjoying themselves in the Viceregal-lodge beyond. (Groans.) There was no part of the world where England's army was not confronted with dangerous foes. (Cries of "More power to them," and "Cheers for the Mahdi."). If the English wanted to send the Prince of Wales over, let them kick out Lord Spenc

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 24.

MARKETS are closed to-day.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Bancoora, 2,170 tons, Captain G. Brown, sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Culna, 1,468 tons, Captain J. Bellwood, sailed yesterday for Chittagong in ballast.

THE steam-ship Henry Sanford, 1,101 tons, Captain J. W. Pendleton, sailed yesterday for Alleppey with a general cargo,

THE steam-ship Andrews Bay, 1,135 tons, Captain R. C. Downie, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Canal with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Mont Rosa, 1,587 tons, Captain W. T. Irving, sailed yesterday for Antwerp via Suez Canal with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Ganges, 1,241 tons, Captain J. Mason, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields (15th ultimo) with a cargo of coals.

THE steam-ship Iran, 108 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Bhownuggur with a general cargo and one hundred deck passengers.

THE ship Fleur-de-Les, 995 tons, Captain A. Billett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (1st Feb.) with a cargo of 18,674 bags sugar.

THE steam-ship River Ettrick, 934 tons, Captain J. Wallace, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (13th Feb.) with a cargo, 1,294 tons coal, and about 1,000 cases acid. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain J. Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (21st inst.) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Bedford, Mr. Ray, Lieut. Thorpe, Mrs. Hart and 2 children, and 128 deck passengers.

THE Government hired transport steam-ship Goalpara, 1,354 tons, Captain G A Magenis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suakim which por tshe left Friday at 6-30 a.m., the 13th instant she called at Aden (16th inst) where she embarked 9 men, Bombay 4th Rifle and 2 women ; the vessel left Aden the 17th at 11 a.m., she had experienced weather during her ways.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Perulia, 993 tons, Captain A. P. Turner, sailed yesterday for Bassorah via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Muscat.—Mr. and Mrs. Maguir, Mr. Khulpan Hoosen and 2 friends. For Kurrachee.—Surg-Maj. Blennerhassett, Comt. Serj. Dollan. For Bussorah.—Haji Yoosef Khoja Sayid Yoosef Haji Hussan, Haji Mooshan and one lady, and 75 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
23	River Ettrik	Wallace	Glasgow, Feb. 12.
24	Ganges (s)	Mason	Shields, Feb. 15.
	Euphrates (s)	Stewart	Kurrachee, Mar. 21.
	Nizam (s)	Webber	Venice, Feb. 26.
	Fleur de Lee	Billett	Mauritius, Feb. 1.
	Goalpara (s)	Magenis	Suakim, March 13.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
24	Iran (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.
	Perulia (s)	Turner	Persian Gulf.
	Henry Sanford (s)	Pendleton ..	Alleppey.
	Persia (s)	Hutchinson ..	Liverpool.
	Bancoora (s)	Brown	Galle.
	Culna (s)	Bellwood.....	Chittagong.
	Andrews Bay (s) ..	Jawnie	Liverpool.
	Monte Rosa (s) ..	Irving	Antwerp.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Charle Baker s—625 cwts galls, J Purshotum.
Andrews Bay s—300 bales cotton, Killick Nixon, 1,800 cwts wheat, Lalljee Po nsee Co.
California s—5 0 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.
City of Carthage s—1,270 cwts myrabolams N. Annanjee.
Clan Drummond s—100 bales cotton Ewart Latham; 1,038 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 101 bales cotton D. Sassoon and Co; 95 bales wool N Bhanjee.
Rydal Hall s—6,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir, Co.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—100 bales cotton Gaisunn Bythell and Co.
Bokhara s—90 cwts dry ginger and 57 cwts amba hulad D Sassoon and Co.
China s—100 bales cotton D Sassoon and Co ; 620 bales cotton Thomas H Moore and Co; 250 bales cotton Killick Nixon & Co; 57 bales cotton Glade and Co ; 160 bales cotton 5,036 cwts, wheat and 1,000 cwt myrabolams Ralli Brothers; 700 cwts wheat D Jaiwat; 400 cwts oils A Salmon; 75 cwts gum, 130 cwts myrabolams H Khatty D ra and 135 cwts yarn C Canadjee, 245 cwts gum D Rustomjee; 246 cwts gingelly seed D Ramjee; 18 bales hemp Kerr Tarruck and Co; 450 cwts skins J Purdhan, 14 bales hides C Jehangujr; 12 bales hides H. Jamail.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Winchester s—3,247½ cwts rapeseed and 453 cwts linseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Europe s—270 bales cotton, Killick Nixon
Clan Maclean s—81 bales hemp Kerr Tarruck and Co.
Knight of St. George s—242 bales hemp and 1,800 cwts gingelly seed Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Bedford s—300 bales cotton Lyon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Draco s—783 cwts myrabolams Messrs. Pelly and Co.
Moscotti s—80 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR PERSANT.

Electra s—200 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Electra s—165 bales cotton, Peil Cassets 210 bales cotton, E Spinners ; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers

FOR VENICE.

Electra s - 310 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lilluo Tower s—855 cwts gingelly seed S Poonaji
Barcelona s—4,500 cwts gingelly seed F Sauquet and Co ; 1,626 cwts gingelly seed 2,00 cwts wheat and 1021½ cwts ground nut Lang Moir and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Adowa s—50 bale twist J Kempbell.
Amphitrite s—200 bales twist M Cowasji; 200 bales twist K Hurnandray; 53 bales cotton, the National Spinning Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Amphitrite s—50 bales cotton, the National Spinning Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Adowa s—100 bales cotton M Tuscockray ; 13 bales cotton R Visbhoocundass; 100 cwts onions W Hoosen ; 3 cwts dal C Bomanji Co; 152 cwts sharkfins, kissmiss etc. Y Lunching; 49 cwts cloves, opiates and kissmiss K Pursotum.
Amphitrite s—101 bales cotton D P Marker; 100 bales cotton M Shamsookchund; 74 bales cotton Goolji Singanee; 31 bales cotton D Romcoover; 201 bales cotton G Fazul; 250 bales cotton and 65 bales twist Tata and Co; 180 bales cotton and 123 bales twist Haji Adim Ismail; 325 bales twist F Moolji; 75 bales twist Essa bin Kuli; 50 bales twist the National Spinning and Weaving Co; 150 bales twist D Gauji; 134 bales twist G Dwarkadas; 28 bales twist it Jeevraj ; 150 bales twist B Doongersey ; 200 bales cotton V Ranchurdass; 100 bales twist M Cowasji.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Agra s—119 bales cotton R Gushinidass; 100 bales cotton R Luckmendass

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, March 23.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·850
Temperature of the Air	80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·7
Dew Point	72·3
Relative humidity of Air	·797
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)..	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ..	84·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)..	74·9
General Direction of Wind*..	NNW, WSW, SSW, SSE, S, SSW, WSW, W, WSW, SSW,
Movement of wind in 24 hours*..	263

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 21.

Mahon, Lieut. 12th N. I., on leave from Poona.
Annesley B Gener A. G. on duty from Poona.

MARCH 23.

Wyncoll, Lieut. Con. Rangers on transfer from Juliundur.

MARCH 24.

Hutchinson, Major B. S. C., from furlough from England.
Moore Dy. Surg.-Genl. on duty from England.
Hipton, Capt. R. A., awaiting passage from Poona.
Coningham, Lieut.-Col. Staff rejoining from leave from England.
Bruce, Dy. Surg. Staff from Khandalla.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 23.

Reid, Lieut. Lanc Fus. on duty to Kurrachee.
Willis, Lieut. on duty to Kurrachee.

MARCH 24.

Teed, Major Dy. Asst. Comst. Genl. on duty to Rindli.
Yule, Capt. R. M. Genl. Dept. on leave to Matheran.
Meade, Capt. Pol. Dept. return from leave to Sebore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, March 25.

Members are reminded that class-firing will cease on the 31st instant. All those who have not yet completed their class-firing are requested to do so as soon as possible.

Vol. J. W. Smith having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to A Company.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sec 9 of Statute 24 and 5 Victoria Cap 67, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to direct that H E's Council shall assemble at Rawalpindi in the jurisdiction of the Lieut-Govr of the Punjab.

The services of Mr S J Douglas, CS, Asst Commr in Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, from 31st Mar 1885.

Mr W B Jones, CSI, CS, is permitted to resign H M's Bengal Civil Service from 27th Jan 1885.

Mr C H T Crosthwaite, CS, Offg Chief Commr. Central Provinces, is confirmed in that appointment from 27th Jan 1885.

Mr R J Crosthwaite, BA, CS, to be Judicial Comm, Central Provinces, vice Mr C H T Crosthwaite.

Deputy Surg-Genl B Simpson, M D, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, to be Surg-Genl and Sanitary Commissioner with the Govt of India from 29th inst, vice Surg-Genl J M Cunningham, M D, who completes 5 years' tour of office on that date.

Depy Surg-Genl A J Cowie to be Inspector-Genl of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, vice Depy Surg-Genl B Simpson, from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

The Hon G C Paul, B A, C I E, resumed charge of the Office of Advocate-Genl for Bengal from the Hon A Phillips, on the forenoon of this day.

Under the provisions of Sec 4 of Act XVIII of 1884 (The Punjab Courts Act, 1884), the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Punjab Chief Court, consequent on the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R T Burney, C S :—

Mr J D Tremlett, M A, C S, an Additional Judge of the Court, to officiate as Judge, vice Mr. Burney.

Mr C A Roe, BA, CS, to officiate as Additional Judge, vice Mr Tremlett.

Under the provisions of Sec 4 of Act XVIII, 1884 (The Punjab Courts Act, 1884) the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C H Spittal, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as a Judge of the Punjab Chief Court, from the date on which he may take over charge from Mr H M Plowden, proceeding on furlough.

Mr J W Oliver, Deputy Conservator of Forests in British Burma, on deputation as Asst Inspr-Genl of Forests and Superintendent of Working Plans, is granted two years' furlough under Section 50, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, from the 21st Mar 1885, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr Oliver's services are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, from the date on which he avails himself of leave.

Mr R H C Whittall, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade in the Central Provinces is appointed to act, until further orders, as Asst Inspr-Genl of Forests and Supdt of Working Plans, from the date on which he assumes charge of the duties of his appointment.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Staff Corps.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the B S C, from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secy of State for India :—Lieut John Thorold Evatt, Dorsetshire Regt, Wing Officer, 1st Punjab Infy,—14th July 1883.

Commissariat Dept.—Lieut W F Hill, B S C, Wing Officer and Qrmr, 18th Ben Infy, to officiate as Sub-Asst Commy Genl for Transport, 2nd class.

Punjab Frontier Force—2nd Punjab Infantry.—Col W C Chowne, Wing Commdr and 2nd-in-Command, 6th Infy, to be Commdt, vice Lieut-Col R C Codrington, retired. Lieut E H Rodwell, Wing Officer and Qrmr (on furlough), to be Adjt, vice Capt R R N Sturt, who vacates on promotion.

4th Punjab Infantry.—Lieut W duG. Gray, Wing officer and Qrmr, to be Adjt, vice Capt G W C Bruce, who vacates on promotion,—10th Feb 1885. Lieut A R Browning, Wing Officer, to be Qrtmr, vice Lieut C Eschingham, 10th Feb 1885.

6th Punjab Infantry—Maj T F Bruce, Wing Comdr, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Colonel Chowne, transferred to the 2nd Punjab Infantry. Maj A. N. Sandilands, Wing Officer, to be Wing Com vice Maj Bruce. Lieut D J O Taylor Offg Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer, vice Maj Sandilands.

The undermentioned Officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Col H L A Tottenham, B S C, Wing Commd and 2nd-in-Command, 38th Bi Infantry, (m.c.) for 1 year, under rules IX and XV. of the regulations of 1868. Lieut Col C T Bruce, B S C, Inspr Genl of Police, Jails, Registration and Stamps, Hyderabad Assigned Districts. (p. a.) for 217 days, under the rule IX of the regulations of 1868. Capt J A Milley, B S C, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st Grade, (m. c.) for 1 year, under rules IX and XV. of the regulations of 1868. Lieut A C Batten, B S C, Squadron Officer, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, (m. c.) for 1 year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875. Lieut A R Browning, B S C, Wing Officer and Qrmr, 4th Punjab Infantry, (m. c.) for 1 year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875. Surg-Maj W R Hooper, (m. c.) for 280 days, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868. Capt and Brevet Maj T L Lewis, Bengal S C, Sub-Asst-Commy General, 1st Class, is granted leave to sea, (m. c.) for 90 days, under rule XXVII of the regulations of 1868.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—To be Colonels in the Army. Lieut-Col Charles Augustus Munro, B S C,—17th Mar 1885, Lieut-Col Thomas Key Guthrie, M S C,—17th Mar 1885, Lieut-Col Robert Francis Firth, B S C—17th Mar 1885. Lieut-Col Oliver, Richardson Newmarch, B S C,—17th Mar 1885. Lieut-Col Charles McInroy, M S C,—17th Mar 1885. Lieut-Col Robert Cotton Money, B S C,—20th Mar 1885. Lieut-Col Charles Richard Matthews, Beni C S, 20th Mar 1885.

To be Brigade Surgeons,—Surg Maj George Sackville Sutherland, M D, *vice* Brigade Surg W H Kirton, retired,—7th Dec 1884.

Surg Maj Emanuel Ewing M D, *vice* Brigade Surg J Jones, M D, retired, 17th Jan 1885.

Fatehgarh Volunteer Corps.—Capt Harry Maxwell Mackenzie to be Maj.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col D H Trail, R E, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Acctt Genl, P W D, and Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the P W D during the absence of Lieut Col A J Filgate, RE, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Capt C H P Christie, RE, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Lieut-Col Trail, RE, or until further orders.

Col H A Brownlow, RE, Inspr-Genl of Irrigation and Depy Sec to the Govt of India in the P W D is appointed to officiate as Secy to the Govt of India in the P W D during the absence, on privilege leave, of Col W S Trevor, V C, RE, or until further orders.

Col R Home, CIE, RE, Chief Engr and Joint Secy to the Govt of the Punjab, Irrigation Branch, now on deputation with the Govt of India, is appointed to officiate as Inspr-Genl of Irrigation and Depy Secy to Govt of India, P W D, vice Col Brownlow, RE.

The above appointments to have effect from 15th Apl 1885.

The services of Mr A C Newcombe, Exec Engr, 4th Grade, temporarily transferred to State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commr of Assam.

Mr T P Knight, Exec Engr, 2nd Grade, Central India, is promoted to Exec Engr, 1st Grade, sub pro tem from 1st Jan 1885.

Mr C W Odling, Exec Engr, 1st Grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as a Supdg Engr in Bengal, from date on which he assumes charge of the Soane Circle.

With reference to P W D Notification No. 99, dated 20th Apl 1883, Mr E R McGrath, Asst Supdt, 3rd Grade, Indian Telegraph Dept, is reinstated in his former rank of Asst Supdt, 1st Grade.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

EBDEN—February 18, at 74, Tavistock-street, Bedford, the wife of Major F T Ebden, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.
WHITE—February 28, at the residence of her father, S Walliker Grassdale, Edgbaston, Birmingham, the wife of Robert White, of Cachar, East Indies, of a daughter.
WOLFERSTAN—February 27, at Southsea, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Hercy Pipe Wolferstan, late 26th Cameronians, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BARCLAY—February 23, at 56, Guilford-street, Russell-square, after a short but painful illness, Dulcie, the dear and loving wife of Captain T G Barclay, 2nd Battalion Bedford Regiment, late 27th Inniskillings, aged 26 years.
BARTON—February 21, on board the s.s. India, on his way from Assam, between Malta and Gibraltar, Howard Barton, youngest son of the late Rev R G Barton, late Rector of Eschingham, Sussex, and of Urmston, Eastbourne, aged 19 years.
MACINTHIE—February 26, at 14, Leinster-square, W, General A W Macintire, C B, of the Royal (Madras) Artillery, aged 70.
McMULLIN—February 20, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Marie Louise Antoinette, widow of the late Major Robert McMullin (retired Bengal Army) aged 87.
POOLE—February 28, at Kingsley House, Harrow-on-the-Hill, of pneumonia, Lieutenant-Colonel M Conway Poole, M S C, Deputy Commissioner British Burma, eldest son of the late Colonel M Poole, Madras Army, aged 44 years.
STEWART—February 16, near Gakdul, from wounds received on January 19, at Metemmeh, Major-General Sir Herbert Stewart, K C B, in his 42nd year.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SMYTHIES—March 19, at Dehra Dun, the wife of A. Smythies, Forest Department, of a son.

DEATHS.

PEARSON—February 20, at Portswood, Southampton, Major Hugh Pearson, late H M's 19th Regiment, aged 73 years.
OOVEY—March 22, at Mejah, near Allahabad, Charles Covey, Major, 68th Durham Light Infantry.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1885.

WE reprint to-day an article from the *Journal de St. Petersburg* which may safely be assumed to be an expression of the mind of the Russian Foreign Office in regard to the Afghan frontier. It should be read side by side with a passage from a letter written from the banks of the Murghab by one of the companions of Sir Peter Lumsden, and with the long string of Ministerial answers to questions in Parliament which were given during the week preceding the departure of yesterday's mail. So read it will prove how distinctly the two parties to the controversy are at issue upon its most fundamental points. The agreement of 1873 is brought in aid by the skilful diplomatist who wrote the article, and is tendered as clear proof that neither Penjdeh, nor Zulfican, nor Pul-i-Khatun, nor any of the posts to which Russia has advanced are within Afghan territory, as that territory was informally defined in that almost forgotten document. Even Sir Charles Macgregor is called to give evidence for the Russian claim. He is cited in proof that along the line of that spur of the Paropamisus which closes in the valley of Herat to the north, there was in the same year a line of deserted frontier posts, the inference to which this is meant to point being that where General Macgregor saw Afghan guardhouses twelve years ago, there were the limits of the Ameer's rule. We suspect that the accomplished Quartermaster-General of the Indian Army would scarcely admit that this is the right inference to draw from his evidence. However this may be, there are the English Staff maps, marking the Afghan frontier very far indeed to the north of the line which some too astute Russian controversialist has endeavoured to father upon Sir Charles Macgregor ; and there are the distinct declarations of Lord Granville and Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice that Zulfikar and Akrobat, each of them fifty miles north of the mountain range which Russia thinks a convenient boundary line, "lie within those portions which Her Majesty's Government have regarded as within the Afghan boundaries." So too with Pul-i-Khatun, which, being many miles north of both places, is *à fortiori*, according to the Russian view, outside the bounds of Afghanistan. The English Government did not think that when, on the occupation of Pul-i-Khatun by General Komaroff, they demanded that the Russian commander should be ordered to retire to Sarrakhs, nor did the Russians themselves think it in the days when their own staff maps placed it within Afghan territory. Mr. Gladstone has for the moment waived the contention of the English Government upon this point. The Russians claim Pul-i-Khatun, and the summons to them to withdraw thence is to be considered as at least in suspense. But in estimating the validity of the claim it is necessary to notice that the foundation upon which they rest it is exceedingly insecure. It cannot belong to the Afghans, they say, "because it is situated eighty versts to the north of the chain of hills which, according to the competent English traveller, form the real frontier of Afghanistan." Now, the competent English traveller is quoted textually in this article, and it will be seen that he said nothing of the kind here attributed to him. There is something not a little audacious in this method of manufacturing evidence, but it is bad evidence when made, and it will do little towards strengthening the Russian case.

A careful examination of this exposition of M. de Giers' policy reveals, indeed, some serious defects. The endeavour to employ the agreement of 1873, which confessedly takes account of no territory to the west of Andkhoi, far away to the north east towards Balkh, for the establishment of claims upon territory in the region of the Hari Rud, promises little success. It pleases M. de Giers to contend that there was vagueness in the terms of the agreement, and that under cover of its vagueness Russia may advance at will into the territory which was less definitely disposed of in the compact between Prince Gortschakoff and Lord Granville. It apparently does not strike the champion of the St. Petersburg Foreign Office that it is just because the agreement of 1873 was vague that it has been deemed necessary to substitute for it a distinct boundary line. The Russian plan, apparently, is to take advantage of this vagueness ; our own object, if M. de Giers will allow us to carry it out, is to remove it. We want to determine first of all, what are the exact limits within which the Ameer has exercised sovereignty. But this will scarcely carry with it the correlative necessity of declaring that the "benefit of the doubt" will in all cases fall to Russia. The tokens of sovereignty are not always distinct, and we must hesitate to admit that at every point at which the proofs tendered on behalf of the Ameer are incomplete, the territory shall be adjudged to be Turkoman, and therefore Russian. It is for some such principle as this that the article before us seems inferentially to contend, and it may be necessary to stand out for a more fair and more reasonable method. The article has been spoken of as conspicuously fair and moderate, and as having been inspired by a sincere desire to arrive at a peaceful settlement. The terms employed are moderate enough, but there is little reserve in the pretensions put forward. For instance there is one passage which is only intelligible on the hypothesis that the writer supposes that a Turkoman tribe, expelled from Merv by another tribe for their marauding habits, could by taking refuge in other territory acquire that territory for Russia. "After their expulsion from the oasis of Merv by the Tekkes," says the writer, "the Saryks attacked the Salors living on the Murghab, and succeeded in gaining the whole course of that river," and the inference which we are expected to draw from this incident is that the Czar profited by the expulsion of the Saryks, not merely in getting rid of bad subjects, but in gaining some of the territory the sovereignty of which Lord Granville and Prince Gortschakoff had left in convenient vagueness years before. This is one way of causing an Empire to expand ; but it is scarcely a way that we can approve of.

Nor is the *Journal de St. Petersburg* very successful in its endeavour to account for the absence of General Zelenoi. Things would have gone very smoothly, we are told, had not "the English newspapers" begged the Ameer to fortify and occupy Penjdeh. This appears to have been done in August, nearly three months before the English Commissioner left London, and if it was for that reason alone that the Russian Government deferred despatching their own Commissioner, why did they not raise their protest at the time? As it is, they must not wonder if people say that from the first they were more anxious to get General Komaroff to the front than General Zelenoi ; that they were more intent on annexation than on delimitation ; that they marked a convenient interval in which to strengthen themselves for map making by putting together a pretty formidable array of accomplished facts. Such is the imputation to which they have laid themselves open, and we can see nothing in the article in question—able state paper though it is—to set it aside. Perhaps both parties are too much interested in the matters at issue to take an entirely impartial view of a question in which many diverse elements—scientific, political, and historical—necessarily enter. But the movements of the Russian generals have been a good deal too far in advance of the work assigned to the Commission, and they are quite inconsistent with the declared purpose of the two Governments, not to make a frontier, but to find one—not to alter facts already in existence, but to find out what these facts actually are. It may be seen from some of the questions which Ministers have had to answer in Parliament that the most confused ideas still prevail in regard to the rudimentary purpose of the Commission. Members of Parliament apparently find it extremely difficult to realize that Sir Peter Lumsden, who went out to ascertain where the frontier of Afghanistan lies, did not carry with him a map on which it is already marked out. One would not have thought it was necessary to explain to a senatorial audience that there is no such thing as a hard and fast line in a frontier the run of which has to be ascertained by inquiry on the spot, and which is to be the subject of bilateral agreement. It is upon this consideration that a plea for patience may be founded, and since the Russian Government have distinctly declared that their Commissioner will set out in May, we may still suppose that a *modus vivendi* will be formed. We entirely reject the excuses which have been given for his absence, but Sir Peter Lumsden has made such good use of his waiting months that that is a point that need not greatly trouble us. Russia herself will possibly have more reason to regret the delay in General Zelenoi's departure than we shall.

WE understand that the Government of India decline to undertake the construction of the railway link connecting Moulmein with a line which has been projected from Baugkok to a point near the Siamese frontier of British Burmah. It appears, therefore, that Mr. Holt Hallett's recent visit to Calcutta, and his efforts to enlist the sympathy of the Viceroy in the enterprise, have failed. But Mr. Holt Hallett is not as yet by any means at the end of his resources. He is now in England, there endeavouring to persuade the Chambers of Commerce and the commercial community in general that Siam and the Shan States are countries of singularly large resources, only awaiting the application of capital for their due development. At home, as at Calcutta, Mr. Hallett will be able to establish a good case for his project, but we are not surprised at his failure to persuade the Indian Government that it comes within the range of their railway policy at this particular time. He has shown that the engineering difficulties in the way of the line would be anything but serious, that the cost for the greater part of the route would be little more than seven thousand pounds a mile, and that, connecting British Burmah, with its three and three-quarter millions of inhabitants, with Siam and the Shan States, with a population of between thirty and forty millions, it would have something more than a fair prospect of being a commercial success. But we suspect that the Indian Government would justify their refusal to accept any responsibilities in connection with the undertaking by appealing to one of the fundamental principles of their railway policy. It is, in the words of a famous minute, the corner-stone of that policy no longer to employ State agency for the construction of productive lines—as Mr. Hallett confidently says this would be—leaving them to private enterprize. And seeing that the work of railway construction in India itself makes a progress so little responsive to public expectation, there is much to be said for this reluctance to undertake responsibilities in connection with a line whose chief recommendation would be that it might serve as a good feeder to a Siamese trunk line. We trust, nevertheless, that in declining to undertake any responsibilities in connection with this project the Indian Government have no desire to regard Siam as outside the pale of their interests. Such means as we may have at our disposal for asserting British influence there ought to be exercised, even though, for reasons which it is easy to divine, we decline to lay down a railway in Burmah in order that the Siamese may be induced to join one to it in Siam. We take it that Lord Dufferin is fully alive to the ambition which French officials in the East—possibly French statesmen in Paris—entertain in regard to Siam. England cannot afford to be indifferent to the future of Siam—at least until France has had enough of a career of aggressive adventure in the Farther East. And that time does not seem very near at hand, in spite of the price which she is paying for her ambition.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 6.

MR. GLADSTONE'S Government still exists, but it has received a fatal wound. The division on the vote of censure gave it a majority of only 14 votes ; and everyone feels that, if there had been on the Conservative side in the House of Commons a leader of Lord Salisbury's stamp, a man of commanding character, vigorous alike in speech and in action, eight more Liberals might have been detached from the Ministerial side, and the Conservatives would now be in office. Mr. Gladstone, I fancy, when he sits listening to the feeble speeches from the front Opposition bench in favour of a strong foreign policy the scope of which his accusers themselves shrink from defining, must smile grimly to himself from time to time as the consoling thought occurs to him that, in the words of Charles the Second to the Duke of York, "Nobody will kill me, James, to make you king." Still, the Ministers seriously contemplated resigning last Saturday, and only made up their minds to stay in office after a four hours' discussion, in the course of which they resolved, it is understood, to press forward the work of registration with the view of having a general election as soon as possible this year. The Redistribution Bill will be passed without much discussion, as both parties are anxious for an appeal to the country, and very little other legislative business will be attempted. The estimates and the budget will occupy a great deal of time. There is a deficit of £1,000,000 in the current year, and an increase of three millions in the army and navy estimates for next year, to say nothing of the further expenditure on account of the proposed permanent increase of 15,000 men in the established strength of the army. The *Times* this morning hints that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will find the means for meeting this expenditure by raising the income tax to 7d. or even 8d. in the pound, and the duty on tea from 6d. to 9d. a lb. A strong effort will, however, be made in Parliament to reimpose the import duty on sugar, and it is quite possible that an amendment to this effect may be carried, as the Radical working-men are as bitterly opposed as their Conservative brethren to the foreign bounty system on sugar. The Government may well be anxious, therefore, to escape from the cares of office into a position of greater freedom and less responsibility. The Egyptian finance scheme has still to be submitted to Parliament, and in the present temper of the House of Commons it is not likely to find much favour. How a discredited Government is to survive all these perils it is hard to say ; but I suppose that even if defeated, the Ministry will not now resign, but will await the result of the appeal to the country.

The retreat of Brackenbury's column is a sore disappointment to people who trusted that Lord Wolseley might achieve something with the force under his command before the hot weather set in. Apparently, the military situation at and beyond Dongola is more serious than was imagined, for Brackenbury's column was suddenly recalled when close to Abu Hamed, and the whole British force is now to be concentrated on the Nile from Merawi to Debbeh to defend the roads leading into Lower Egypt. This movement, however, uncovers the eastern road through the desert, from Abu Hamed to Korosko, and leaves it open to an incursion of the Arabs which would compel the British army to fall back rapidly down the Nile. In fact, the whole English plan of campaign has failed in the most complete and disastrous manner, notwithstanding the lavish way in which some of the best blood of England has been poured out into the sands of the Nubian desert. Lord Wolseley's eyesight is, it seems, affected by the climate, and it is rumoured in Egypt that he will go home to Cairo for the hot months. I hear, however, that it is more probable he will come to London, where he is wanted at the War Office to organize the new establishment and to complete the military preparations rendered necessary by the prospect of a war with Russia.

There seems to me, I confess, to be no danger of an immediate rupture with Russia. Mr. Gladstone spoke some wise words last night about the "national policy" of England in Central Asia, and the necessity of showing Russia that we are united in the determination to protect Afghanistan. It is a satisfaction to find that the present Government has at last made up its mind to present a firm front to Russia, and to be misled no longer by the smooth and deceitful assurances of Russian diplomatists. It would have been better, of course, if Kandahar had never been abandoned, and if our Government had taken alarm at the advance of Russia and advised the Ameer Abdul Rahman to take measures for defending the northern frontier of Afghanistan two years ago, instead of waiting till the Russians had crossed the desert and occupied a large portion of the territory between the Murghab and the Hari Rud. There can be no very little doubt that the valuable information collected by skilled English officers in the Turkoman desert during the last twenty years, and carefully neglected by our own Government, has been turned to excellent account by Russia. If you will look into Sir Charles MacGregor's "Khorassan," published in 1879, you will find this sentence italicized :—" If England does not use Sarrakhs for defence, Russia will use it for offence." This opinion as to the strategical importance of Sarrakhs must have been laid before Lord Northbrook, as Sir Charles MacGregor made his journey through Khorassan in 1875. His

TELEGRAMS.

LORD WOLSELEY'S FORCE.

REMOVAL OF THE HEADQUARTERS TO DONGOLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, MARCH 24.

It has been decided to remove the headquarters of Lord Wolseley's force from Korti to Dongola. But it is understood that Korti will continue to be held by British troops.

Lord Wolseley leaves for Dongola to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

KORTI, MARCH 23.

Lord Wolseley started to-day for Dongola.

THE FIGHTING NEAR TAMAI.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

Amongst the officers killed in the fight on Sunday near Tamai were Swinton, of the Berkshire Regiment, and Seymour, of the Naval Brigade.

Further particulars of the casualties cannot at present be given, as the list is incomplete.

THE EGYPTIAN CONVENTION.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

Mr. Bruce, on behalf of the Conservatives, gave notice in the House of Commons last night of a motion condemning the Egyptian Convention. The debate on the motion is fixed for Thursday.

THE RAWAL PINDI CAMP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAWAL PINDI, MARCH 24.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab reached Pindi to-night from Lahore by special train. His Excellency was received by Major Parry Nisbett, Commissioner, Mr. Clark, Deputy Commissioner, and a number of political officers and Government officials. The Punjab Rajahs, including Pattiala, Bhawalpur, Nabha, Jhind, Kapurthalla, and Faridkhot, were presented at the station. A guard of honor was furnished by the 1st Fusiliers. A salute was fired by the Royal Horse Artillery outside the station.

The deferred arrival of the Ameer and the Viceroy has caused a lull in the bustle existing at the Railway Station, which for the past fortnight has been the scene of incessant excitement. Practically all troops are now in camp. An immense amount of preparatory work still remains. Thousands of workmen are distributed over the vast area occupied. The streets are crowded with animals, elephants, camels, horses, mules, and oxen, all engaged in transporting Commissariat and Ordnance Stores. Fatigue parties are busy all day long conveying to the lines the regimental baggage arriving by special trains.

The chief interest now centres around the Commissioner's bungalow, which hundreds of labourers are converting into a temporary residence for the Ameer and his followers. The building is being luxuriously furnished, and accommodation provided for a large number of courtiers.

The Maharajah of Kashmere's illness prevents his coming. He has specially sent two splendid shamianas, which will be used during the Ameer's stay for private conferences with the Viceroy. Both have been erected in the compound fronting the bungalow. They consist of an outward covering of red-and-gold cloth, the interior, supported by silver poles, being entirely composed of valuable Kashmere shawls. The costly lining of the large shamiana alone is valued at one lakh of rupees. The compound is being laid out in flower beds, a detachment of English troops assisting in the work.

Horses and carriages for the Ameers use arrived from Calcutta by special train. Dykes and Co. have furnished five splendid equipages. All are entirely free from ornamentation, and in this respect will present a striking contrast to the carriages of the Punjab princes. The Viceroy's State coach is a large duchess shape barouche, drawn by four bay walers. Sixteen picked horses are provided for the Ameer, who brings a large number with him. All are walers, furnished by Cope and Co.

A magnificent display of electric light is on preparation for the Ameer by the Indian Electric Light Company, Bombay, whose Calcutta agent, Mr. Jerome, is superintending the arrangements. This exhibition will probably impress the Ameer as much as anything in the programme, and the elevated situation of the bungalow will make it a remarkable sight for the whole country round. Five arc lights of two thousand candle power, each light compound of thirty incandescent lamps, have been sent for to illuminate the bungalow. Endeavours are also being made to fit the roof of the bungalow with a projector, such as is used in warfare to reveal an enemy's forces and position. Nearly the whole camp in the valley and plain will thus be rendered visible at night time from the Ameer's house—to him a trebly wonderful spectacle.

His residence will also be connected by telephone with the Viceroy's camp, one mile and a half distant, so that both may be in constant communication. Public expectation is rising high as to the interior of the Viceroy's camp, which occupies a fine site on the race-course. Lord Dufferin's tents are situated in a large enclosure, the entrance to which is strictly guarded, and all admission refused.

The Ameer's non-arrival has caused great disappointment. His expressed desire to drive from Peshawur will not be listened to. It is attributed to a disinclination to enter the railway train. This fear will be smoothed by permitting the Ameer to choose his own rate of speed until his misapprehensions disappear. The arrival of the Maharaja of Pattiala this morning took place amid much ceremony. His Highness was met by the Deputy Commissioner and other political officers, who drove with him to his camp in a gorgeous silver-gilt coach, followed by a number of led horses magnificently caparisoned, and escorted by a bodyguard. The young Maharajah, whom his brother accompanied, eclipses all preceding arrivals in grandeur.

RECRUITING IN NEPAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 24.

The Government of India have made some concessions to the Nepalese Durbar in regard to the importation of arms and other matters, on the understanding that in return we shall be allowed to recruit in Nepaul for the Goorkha regiments which are to be increased.

A SWORD OF HONOUR FOR THE AMEER.

Hamilton and Company have made a magnificent sword, intended as a present from the Viceroy to the Ameer. The scabbard is of red velvet, lavishly ornamented with diamonds.

THE KHIDDERPORE DOCKS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 24.

Resolution of the Government of Bengal is published this evening that there have been out-breaks of sickness among the labourers employed on the docks at Khidderpore. Apprehensions exist that notwithstanding the precautious taken for protecting the health of labourers influences injurious to the public health may be brought into operation in the course of excavations and during the construction of docks. Mr. Rivers Thompson consulted the Surgeon-General, who is strongly of opinion that a committee of sanitary experts should be appointed to consider the probable effects of new docks upon the health people of the neighbourhood and of population of Calcutta and suburbs. The committee is to consist of Dr. Coates, Dr. S. Coull Mackenzie, Mr. R. Buckley, civil engineer, and Dr. O'Brien health officer. The committee will direct their inquiries to the consideration of sanitary precautions to be taken during the construction of the docks, though members will be at liberty to make suggestions regarding details of the projeca which may tend to lessen or remove the future danger to public health from the execution of the work. Evidence of persons with special knowledge in such matters will be taken.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

Mr. G. C. Paul, Advocate-General, is appointed a member of the local Legislative Council, *vice* A. Phillips, resigned.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 24.

Messrs. Weir and Company, Madras, have received the contract for the Guntur extension of the Bellary Kistna State Railway, fifty-one miles. Work will be commenced on the 15th April.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

In the case of Lopez *versus* Lopez, involving the validity of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, the appellant appeared personally to-day before the Chief Justice with a petition in pursuance of an order made by him that the case should be heard before a full bench, stating that she was penniless at present, and could not afford to pay heavy counsels' fees and other costs. The Chief Justice said that the only way the application could be met would be by an order allowing her to conduct her case *in formâ pauperis*. He said that in a matter of such great public importance her friends, and those similarly situated, should have assisted her with funds. It was of the greatest possible consequence that this case should be argued before a full bench, and if the court could help her it would. He returned her petition, and would not insist on her stamping it again, but she would have to be more distinct when she renewed her application before himself and Justice Wilson or before a full bench.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE AMERICAN MINISTER IN LONDON.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 23.

Mr. Phelps, the Senator of Vermont, has been appointed American Minister in London in place of the Hon. Mr. J. Russell Lowell.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 24.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Rosetta, with the outward English mails of the 13th inst., left here for Bombay at 5 o'clock this evening.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 23.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia left here for Bombay to-day.

SUEZ, MARCH 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackintosh arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo on the evening of the 21st inst.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, outward bound for Bombay and Karrachee, left here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, MARCH 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 21st.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Tasmania arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 24.

The French mail-steamer Natal, from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm.

Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼d.
The Manchester market has been steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75
4½ " "	70⅞
3 " Consols for account	97⅛
3½ " Sterling Loan	98⅛
4 " French Rentes	110½
Bar Silver	49⅛

Arrivals.—Bretwalda and Bonnington.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MARCH 24.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Anjoor, perfect

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Anjoor, perfect.

Turkish route still interrupted between Bushire and Fao. Messages for Turkish route can be forwarded per mail steamer weekly or for interrupted section of Persian Gulf cable.

Section of Persian Gulf cable.

Shanghai-Fuchau still interrupted.

Cable between Brest and St. Pierre, Miquelon is still interrupted.

Cable Perim-Maranham right.

Anglo-American company's cable between Brest and St. Pierre is interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, March 23.

10 p.m.	77·4

TUESDAY, March 24.

6 a.m.	76·3
10 a.m.	81·2
2 p.m.	82·6
4 p.m.	81·4

COMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 4·30 p.m.

Address to Sir James Fergusson. Secretariat. 5·15 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre. 9 p.m.

Distribution of Prizes by Sir W. Vedderburn, Girgaum, 9 p.m.

Band 9th Regiment N. I., Appolo Bunder, evening.

Mar. 26,—Farewell dinner to H. E. Sir James Fergusson at the Byculla Club.

" 27.—Departure of H. E. the Governor for England.

" 31.—Arrival of Lord Reay by P. and O. s. s. Rosetta.

April 3.—Departure of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught for England.

" 9.—Annual Examination, School of Art.

The regiments which are to compose the Beloochistan Field Force, have not yet been nominated, but it is rumoured, though there is no official authority for the statement, that it will comprise six Bombay and four Madras regiments. The name of Sir Frederick Roberts is mentioned in connection with the command, but there is reason to believe that no appointment has yet been made.

The evening party given yesterday at "Mazagon Castle" to meet Sir James Fergusson on his retirement from the Governorship of Bombay was one of the most agreeable social reunions in Bombay for some time past. There was a large and influential attendance of representatives of all section of the community.

His Excellency the Governor will receive a deputation of the Kattiawar Chiefs at Government House, Malabar Point, at 12-30 p.m. to-morrow. The Raja Saheb of Dhrangdra will explain briefly the object of the deputation, and will call upon the Thakore of Limbree to read the address intended for presentation to His Excellency, who will then reply to it. The depatation will consist of the Raja Saheb of Dhrangdra, the Thakores of Palitana, Limree, and Patri, the Dewans of Joonaghur and Bhownuggur, and some of the chief officials of Native States.

The general parade-ground, from the Gymkhana to the Cruickshank-road, has been fixed upon for the site of the forthcoming Bombay Exhibition, provided the military authorities raise no objection to the temporary appropriation of the space.

Mr. J. Griffiths, of the School of Art, has been appointed Secretary to the forthcoming Bombay Exhibition. It is intended to appoint two more secretaries by and bye.

Mr. E. C. Buck, Secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, has come to Bombay, for the purpose, it is understood, of making arrangements with the Government in respect to the two exhibitions in London in 1886 and Bombayin 1887.

All military officers on furlough are to be recal led to India at once.

The Hon'ble General Wilson, Colonel Chesney, Secretary to the Military Department, and Major Deane, Assistant Secretary, will meet Colonels Hunt and Low, the Chiefs of the Commissariat and Transport Departments, at Allahabad, to confer about the arrangements for the troops about to be mobilized.

It is believed that, subject of course to the sanction of the Home Government, General Sir Frederick Roberts will be offered the command of the force about to be assembled in Beluchistan. It is supposed that divisional commands will probably fall to General Sir Herbert Macpherson, to General Prendergast, Commanding the Secunderabad Division, and to General the Duke of Connaught—to H. R. H., as a junior general, one of the Reserve Divisions perhaps.

The Maharajah Scindia has, it is stated, offered his army and the entire resources of his State to the British Government, as well as his personal services if required. He is also prepared to send a deputation to Rawal Pindi, in order to publicly represent his sincere loyalty to the Queen-Empress.

It is expected that an immediate addition of from 12,000 to 15,000 European troops from England will be made to the garrison in India, in the form of drafts to increase the establishment of the regiments already composing it. There will probably be an increase of four or five battalions also. This number of regiments could easily be made available by embodying some more battalions of militia for home service, thus setting free the regulars for foreign service.

By command of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, a medical examination of the whole of the troops at present stationed in the United Kingdom was begun on March 2 with a view of ascertaining what number of men would be available for service in the field at the date of the examination or within a month of it. It is generally admitted in official circles that the inspection was decided upon in view of the possibility of a call being made for the despatch of reinforcements to India.

The health of the troops forming the escort of the Boundary Commission has been of the most robust kind during their winter sojourn in North-Western Afghanistan. Well fed, warmly clad, and with just sufficient work to keep them from growing stale, the sowars and sepoys have been able to withstand the snow and frost with equanimity.

The *St. James's Gazette* writes:—"The army which is rapidly forming at Suakim has already drawn 900 camels from Kurrachee, and expects 3,600 more from the same source shortly. The greatest living authority on Afghan warfare has laid it down as his deliberate judgment that Kurrachee must be the base of all serious operations on the North-West Frontier; and Sir Frederick Roberts is, we believe, supported on this point by all competent military men. Transport was our greatest difficulty in the last Afghan campaign, and it was found impossible to provide camels enough to make good the enormous waste in and beyond the passes. It is either a very bold or a very stupid thing to be shipping camels from the Valley of the Indus now, when we may have to move large forces there at any hour. The public, with their experience of their rulers, will not have much difficulty in settling to which of these qualities the movement is due."

Lord Reay arrived at Windsor Castle on March 2, and kissed hands on his appointment as Governor of Bombay. His lordship afterwards dined with the Queen.

It is stated that Major-General John C. Haunyngton, late of the Bengal Army, Assistant Financial Secretary at the India Office, has retired.

The address which the Indian community in England presented Lord Ripon on March 7 conveyed to his lordship an assurance of the gratitude and admiration with which the natives of India regarded his administration, and also gave expression to their feelings of loyalty to the Government of the Queen. The executive committee, which was responsible for the arrangements, comprised Hindoos, Mahomedans, and Parsees. Dr. Banerjee and Mr. R. D. Sethna were the honorary secretaries.

The *Standard* in noticing Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's History of the Parsees says:—"The portion which is at once the newest and most interesting—and this, indeed, forms the main bulk of the two volumes—is that which treats of the inner life, the manners and customs of the Parsees. . . The book is written in excellent English, and the author has produced a history which will give Englishmen in general a clearer insight into the character and nature of this remarkable people, whose rise and progress in India have been coincident with their own, and whose loyalty and attachment to our rule have been consistent and unwavering. In so doing he has conferred a benefit both upon his own people and upon Englishmen."

Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's fine collection of Indian curiosities was sold at Horsham, before the last mail left, and (says *Truth*) realised very poor prices, considering the beauty and rarity of many of the articles. A very large and magnificently-carved bedstead, which could not have been bought under ordinary circumstances for less than £300, went for £30; and a superbly-carved writing-table was sold for only £11. There were several beautiful leopard and tiger-skins, and some splendid elephant tusks. It is the climax of folly to dispose of such things in a small country town. If they had been sold at Christie's, ten times the amount actually realised would have been obtained.

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PRINCE BISMARCK ON ENGLISH DIPLOMACY.

Prince Bismarck appears to have been greatly irritated by the appearance of the English Blue Books on New Guinea and the Cameroons. On March 2 the *North German Gazette* published an official article accusing the English Foreign Office of a breach of diplomatic courtesy by publishing certain documents without having previously complied with international etiquette by asking the assent of the German Government. The latter, the article says, had always observed this custom with respect to the recent White Books; but the British Government has seen fit to disregard it. This, says the Chancellor's organ, was more especially the case with the letter of the King of Samoa to the German Emperor (Blue Book, page 164), which thus saw light in reality before it reached the Emperor, and with Lord Granville's note of the 21st of February with respect to the Cameroons, which was presented to the British Parliament before its contents could be made known in Berlin in due diplomatic course. The *North German Gazette* also characterise as a breach of confidence the divulgence, in the despats of Lord Granville to Sir Edward Malet, of the 7th of February, under a private conversation between the Chancellor and the Ambassador, though it acquits his lordship of any personal intention in the matter. It adds:—"It has always been regarded as one of our Chancellor's chief merits as a diplomatist that he speaks the truth and holds to his engagements, and this is the source of the confidence that he enjoys with foreign Cabinets. This confidence can only be strengthened by the publication of these and other documents, proving as they do that Germany will not let herself be seduced from her loyal and pacific attitude towards France, either by attacks in the press or allurements in policy. A curious impression, for instance, might be made by the circumstance that the precise form of the Chancellor's instructions to Count Munster of the 5th May last, as conveyed by Sir Edward Malet, must tend to make the superficial reader believe that the Chancellor said that Germany would support, instead of would have supported, etc., as far as referred to instructions of previous date. That is a *lapsus calami* which we should like to see rectified."

In the course of a speech on colonial policy delivered in the Reichstag, Prince Bismarck repeated almost the very words of the above article. He complained that his "confidential conferences with the English representative—most confidential, based on many years of personal acquaintance, and naturally intended only for the private use of his Government—were summarized in official documents and printed." All these were tokens of irritation which he considered unjustified, and which he very much regretted. Further, he said that this irritation was, unhappily, concentrated against his person. Lord Granville, Prince Bismarck continued, had even gone the length of connecting his colonial policy with his attitude on the Egyptian question. Owing to its importance, we give the exact words of the concluding portions of Prince Bismarck's speech:—

After stating that in September, 1882, he had expressed his opinion as follows:—"If I were an English Minister, I would seek the mediation of the Sultan, in order, through him, to protect English interests," he went on to say:—I was of opinion that such a course would meet with no opposition from other nations, because it was compatible with treaties, and would induce those principally interested in Egyptian finances, the English, French, and other bondholders, to hope for a sure, regular and proper administration of Egypt by English agents, thus probably avoiding the provocation of French rivalry or discontent—rather an important point, in view of the extent of French financial interests there. If, on the other hand, England intended a direct annexation of Egypt, rather strained relations might be produced with several European Powers, also interested there, but especially with the Sultan and the whole Mahomedan world. This reason, however, would be prevented if the English appeared there in company with the Sultan. My English colleague, perhaps, remembers the English expression I then used. The Sultan's leaseholder in Egypt." By this means they would avoid irritating France and others. A good Anglo-French understanding is highly desirable, for a breach between these two great nations would be a great calamity for the world, and magnificently-carved bedstead, which could not have been bought under ordinary circumstances for less than £300, went for £30; and a superbly-carved writing-table was sold for only £11. There were several beautiful leopard and tiger-skins, and some splendid elephant tusks. It is the climax of folly to dispose of such things in a small country town. If they had been sold at Christie's, ten times the amount actually realised would have been obtained.

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PRINCE BISMARCK ON ENGLISH DIPLOMACY.

Prince Bismarck appears to have been greatly irritated by the appearance of the English Blue Books on New Guinea and the Cameroons. On March 2 the *North German Gazette* published an official article accusing the English Foreign Office of a breach of diplomatic courtesy by publishing certain documents without having previously complied with international etiquette by asking the assent of the German Government. The latter, the article says, had always observed this custom with respect to the recent White Books; but the British Government has seen fit to disregard it. This, says the Chancellor's organ, was more especially the case with the letter of the King of Samoa to the German Emperor (Blue Book, page 164), which thus saw light in reality before it reached the Emperor, and with Lord Granville's note of the 21st of February with respect to the Cameroons, which was presented to the British Parliament before its contents could be made known in Berlin in due diplomatic course. The *North German Gazette* also characterise as a breach of confidence the divulgence, in the despats of Lord Granville to Sir Edward Malet, of the 7th of February, under a private conversation between the Chancellor and the Ambassador, though it acquits his lordship of any personal intention in the matter. It adds:—"It has always been regarded as one of our Chancellor's chief merits as a diplomatist that he speaks the truth and holds to his engagements, and this is the source of the confidence that he enjoys with foreign Cabinets. This confidence can only be strengthened by the publication of these and other documents, proving as they do that Germany will not let herself be seduced from her loyal and pacific attitude towards France, either by attacks in the press or allurements in policy. A curious impression, for instance, might be made by the circumstance that the precise form of the Chancellor's instructions to Count Munster of the 5th May last, as conveyed by Sir Edward Malet, must tend to make the superficial reader believe that the Chancellor said that Germany would support, instead of would have supported, etc., as far as referred to instructions of previous date. That is a *lapsus calami* which we should like to see rectified."

In the course of a speech on colonial policy delivered in the Reichstag, Prince Bismarck repeated almost the very words of the above article. He complained that his "confidential conferences with the English representative—most confidential, based on many years of personal acquaintance, and naturally intended only for the private use of his Government—were summarized in official documents and printed." All these were tokens of irritation which he considered unjustified, and which he very much regretted. Further, he said that this irritation was, unhappily, concentrated against his person. Lord Granville, Prince Bismarck continued, had even gone the length of connecting his colonial policy with his attitude on the Egyptian question. Owing to its importance, we give the exact words of the concluding portions of Prince Bismarck's speech:—

After stating that in September, 1882, he had expressed his opinion as follows:—"If I were an English Minister, I would seek the mediation of the Sultan, in order, through him, to protect English interests," he went on to say:—I was of opinion that such a course would meet with no opposition from other nations, because it was compatible with treaties, and would induce those principally interested in Egyptian finances, the English, French, and other bondholders, to hope for a sure, regular and proper administration of Egypt by English agents, thus probably avoiding the provocation of French rivalry or discontent—rather an important point, in view of the extent of French financial interests there. If, on the other hand, England intended a direct annexation of Egypt, rather strained relations might be produced with several European Powers, also interested there, but especially with the Sultan and the whole Mahomedan world. This reason, however, would be prevented if the English appeared there in company with the Sultan. My English colleague, perhaps, remembers the English expression I then used. The Sultan's leaseholder in Egypt." By this means they would avoid irritating France and others. A good Anglo-French understanding is highly desirable, for a breach between these two great nations would be a great calamity for the world, and magnificently-carved bedstead, which could not have been bought under ordinary circumstances for less than £300, went for £30; and a superbly-carved writing-table was sold for only £11. There were several beautiful leopard and tiger-skins, and some splendid elephant tusks. It is the climax of folly to dispose of such things in a small country town. If they had been sold at Christie's, ten times the amount actually realised would have been obtained.

The quarterly communication of the United Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons was held in London on March 4, when the Prince of Wales was unanimously elected Grand Master for the ensuing year. For Grand Treasurer there were three candidates—Mr. D P. Cama, merchant, Bombay; Mr. James Willing, jun., advertising agent, London; and Major John Woodall Woodall, banker, of Scarborough. The election took place by ballot, and when the poll was declared Mr. Woodall was found to have polled 749, Mr. Willing 124, and Mr. Cama 89. Mr. Woodall was then declared duly elected Grand Treasurer.

Lieutenant-Colonel Matthew Conway Poole, of the Madras Staff Corps, died on Feb. 23 at Kingsley-house, Harrow-on-the-Hill. He was the eldest son of the late Colonel M. Poole, of the Madras Army, and was born in 1840. He entered the Indian Army in 1858, obtained a lieutenancy in 1862, became captain in 1870, major in 1878, and lieutenant-colonel in 1884. He served in the 5th Mairas Native Infantry, and at the time of his decease held the post of Deputy Commissioner (third grade) in British Burmah.

A statement was published semi-officially in Rome on March 3, that Italy will remain on the littoral of the Red Sea at her own risk and relying upon her own means. The discussion among the Powers upon Italy's action and Turkish protests is closed, all the Powers agreeing to avoid it as one calculated to re-open the Eastern Question. The Italian troops appear to have been badly equipped for their Red Sea expedition. Their accoutrements are too heavy for an Eastern climate, their shoes are bad, and their commissariat ill-arranged. Loud complaints are coming home, and the matter will be brought before Parliament.

A new sorrow has fallen on General Valentine Baker, in the death of his wife. Mrs. Baker has succumbed to an attack of typhoid, at Assouan, after nursing her daughter, who died from the same malady a few weeks ago.

Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, at Westminster on March 4, announced that he had been again in communication with the Mahdi, and that he was able to state (1) that the Mahdi was willing to make peace; (2) that he did not wish to be at war with England; (3) that he was willing to receive a Consul or Consular Agent at Khartoum; and (4) that he was even willing to make a commercial treaty with England. "It is a very pretty story," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "but if the Mahdi be really so reasonable he must be a fool indeed not to find some way of making his wishes known to Lord Wolseley except through the agency of a private individual in London. And as to the Mahdi is assuredly no fool, we are afraid that he or his friends are merely befooling Mr. Blunt with the object of deluding public opinion in this country. If he is willing to make peace on the basis of the *status quo* he has only to intimate such a desire in a serious fashion in order to command the attention of the Government. At present these communications with the Mahdi which Mr. Blunt gives to the world have too much resemblance to the communications with the ghosts of Shakespeare and the Apostle Paul which form the stock-in-trade of the professional spiritualist."

The Misses Gordon have refused to receive any grant or pension; which is conduct that does not surprise us, seeing that they are General Gordon's sisters. It is said that Mr. Gladstone was so good as to offer to secure to these ladies an annual allowance, and had furthermore promised to see that the annuity was granted without the necessity of asking it from Parliament." "How thoughtful of Mr. Gladstone," exclaims a home paper! "'Without the necessity of asking it from Parliament.' No unnecessary publicity, then! No occasion for raising a debate, or going into the circumstances which render it desirable to offer annuities to Gordon's sisters! This shows real delicacy—and much prudence."

The *World* hears that Arabi is getting somewhat restive in exile. A French interviewer represents him as saying Mr. Gladstone will yet have to send him to keep order in the streets of Cairo. Arabi understands the difference between the rising and the setting sun, after the manner of his fellows.

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nothing more wanting in self-respect or in respect for the great Minister of a foreign and friendly State than that I should have spontaneously stated in this place any attack upon such a person. Your lordships will have noted with satisfaction the concluding words of Prince Bismarck on the future relations of the two nations, the more impressive as they were spoken at a moment of some annoyance. There seems to be suspicion in Germany that we are not fully cognisant of the present position of that great nation. I believe, on the contrary, that there is no country in which not only politicians the, but all classes, more fully and cheerfully appreciate the immensely important position in Europe that Germany occupies since her own union. I believe it to be in the interest of Europe that German relations should be good with this country, and that they should not be less so with France and her other neighbours. I am sure that it is more than ever in the interest of Germany and ourselves that our relations should be good at a time when we are about to meet in almost every part of the world. While each will maintain their right, I cannot doubt that we ought to advance in a great and common work of commerce and civilisation in a spirit of cordial co-operation. Your lordships will not doubt that all my efforts will be exerted in favour of the conciliatory policy which Prince Bismarck has sketched out."

THE RUSSO-AFGHAN FRONTIER.

THE RUSSIAN EXPLANATION.

The *Times* has published at length the important article in the *Journal de St. Petersburg* which is acknowledged to be an official declaration of the Russian

by the press in general to a situation which does not in the least justify the alarm raised, and the measures which, in consequence of this alarm, the Government have been compelled to take. M. de Staal assured Mr. Gladstone that his Government were animated by the most pacific intentions and expressed the hope that the English Government would suspend such military preparations which, if pushed too far, might complicate matters. Mr. Gladstone, it is reported, affirmed that his constant policy had aimed at avoiding a conflict with the Russian Empire, and, if the Cabinet of St. Petersburg were animated by the pacific and conciliatory feelings expressed by his Excellency, the basis for an immediate and satisfactory solution of the question ought to be found at once.

The *Standard* also has reason to believe that M. de Staal was instructed to assure her Majesty's Government that Russia is sincerely desirous of coming to an amicable arrangement.

Orders have been sent to the military commanders in Central Asia to refrain from making any further advance; but some anxiety prevails as to whether the Turcoman troops are sufficiently under control to prevent a possible collision with the Afghan outposts. We understand that the emphatic statement made by Lord Kimberley in the House of Lords on Tuesday night, to the effect that the places recently occupied by the Russian troops are distinctly within the limits which her Majesty's Government regarded as Afghan territory has produced an unfavourable effect, and, so far, the situation may still be considered serious. It is believed, however, that the difficulties will be adjusted without a resort to hostilities. The Russian Government are anxious to have the principles of delimitation arranged between the two Governments; but they are unwilling to proceed with the delimitation locally until an agreement upon this point has been arrived at.

M. VAMBERY ON THE CLAIM TO PENJDEH.

Mr. Vambery writes:—From various reports in the papers I see that the Russians claim Sari-Yazi (i.e. the Yellow Plain) as their own, declaring this station on the road to Penjdeh, as well as the last-named place, to be an integral part of the Turcoman district of Merv. In order to find a legal basis for this assertion they pretended that Penjdeh, as well as the whole tract of country extending from Marchah to the oasis of Merv, was formerly incorporated by the Khan of Khiva into the Turcoman country, and that consequently the Russians, as the actual possessors of Merv, have the right to look upon Penjdeh as their own property. Such an assumption is utterly false and could easily lead to great misunderstandings. The fact is simply this. In the time of the Khivan ruler Allah-Kuli Khan (1826-1841) the Usbegs of Khiva had succeeded in extending their forays from the Turcoman country to the Upper Murghab and had forced a large portion of the Djemshidis, then subjects of Afghanistan, to migrate to Koktcheg, in the Khanate of Khiva. On that occasion the Usbegs had penetrated even beyond Penjdeh, as far as Bala Murghab, but they returned at once to Merv without retaining any of the said places. The same happened in the time of Mahomed Emir Khan (1843-1855); and, since forays or temporary inroads in a country cannot be taken for a permanent conquest, the Upper Murghab—neither Penjdeh nor even Sari-Yazi—cannot be looked on as belonging to the Turcoman country, *i. e.* to Merv; and the Russians are again drifting into one of those dilemmas which are based upon the principle "My will is my right." As far as I know, the boundary of the Merv oasis towards the south never extended beyond Baba-Gombez and Yoloten, and this may be proved by the Persian saying current among the Djemshidis, "*Guzeshat er Yoloten*"—viz., "He is gone beyond Yoloten"—*i. e.*, he is fallen into the captivity of the Turcomans. Similar—nay much graver doubts exist as to the claims of Russian territory east of Herat; and if the Government of St. Petersburg, in spite of all this, should persist in defending these or other boundary claims, based merely upon the covetousness of her military agents in the outlying districts of Central Asia, I am afraid the danger of a collision in the near future will be hardly avoided, for it would be simply a political suicide if your Government should give in to Russia in that respect, and place the key of India in the hands of your insatiable rival.

STATEMENTS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the week preceding the departure of the mail Ministers were closely questioned respecting the Russian advance. In the House of Lords on the 3rd of March lord Granville, inanswer to the Marquis of Salisbury, said:—According to the latest reports received from Sir Peter Lumsden, the Russian outposts have occupied the Zulukar Pass, about 20 miles to the south of Pul-i-Khatun, Akrobat, between Zulkar and the river Khushk, and Sari-Yazi. A post of Yulatan Turcomans has also been stationed at Pul-i-Khisti, a few miles north of Penjdeh, by Colonel Alikhanoff, who, after placing them, has retired, presumably to Sari-Yazi. Representations are being made to the Russian Government earnestly pressing them to give stringent orders to their military commanders to refrain from any further forward movements which would bring about a collision between the Afghan and Russian outposts. The Russian Government, in reply to a remonstrance from Her Majesty's Government, declined on the 24th instant to withdraw from their advanced posts at Sari-Yazi and the Zulukar Pass, but gave assurances that their officers had been ordered carefully to avoid conflicts with the Afghans, and that complications were only to be feared in the event of the Afghans attacking the Russian posts. Sir Peter Lumsden, who has exerted himself to prevent any collision, has advised the Afghans to maintain themselves in the positions now occupied by them. This advice has been approved by Her Majesty's Government, and he has been instructed to avail himself of every time and to advance beyond their present positions. Negotiations are proceeding with the Russian Government. (Hear.)

The Marquis of Salisbury.—Are these places named by the noble earl within or are they outside the boundary?

The Earl of Kimberley.—The noble marquis will see that the question of the precise boundary is exactly the question concerning which negotiations are going on. It is therefore impossible for me, while the negotiations are going on, to say what are the precise limits of the Afghan boundaries; but I have no hesitation in saying that these places are within those portions which Her Majesty's Government have regarded as within the Afghan boundaries.

The Marquis of Salisbury.—I will only ask if there is a possibility of papers being laid upon the table.

Earl Granville replied in the affirmative.

Lord Ellenborough.—Are we to understand that there is an advance of the Russians in the direction of Herat?

The Earl of Kimberley.—I have no hesitation in saying that it is a considerable advance in the direction of Herat.

The Marquis of Lothian.—Are we to understand that the whole question of peace or war between England and Russia depends upon a chance squabble between Afghan and Russian outposts.

Earl Granville.—The noble lord will, I hope, give notice of that question. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquis of Lothian.—I will give notice.

In the House of Commons on the same night, Lord E. Fitzmaurice, in reply to Mr. Stuart-Wortley, made a statement similar to that made by Lord Granville in the House of Lords.

Baron H. De Worms.—Can the noble lord say how many miles the Russian and Afghan outposts are apart?

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—At Pulikhisti they are close to one another. Pulikhisti is about six miles from Penjdeh.

Mr. Stuart-Wortley.—Are the places which the noble lord has named to which the Russian advance has penetrated strictly within Afghan territory? (Hear, hear.)

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—I must remind the House, almost in the terms of the answer given by my hon. friend the Under-Secretary for India the other day, that the Commission of Sir P. Lumsden, who so far as this country is concerned is the principal member, was appointed for the purpose of ascertaining what the Afghan boundary in this district is. But no doubt, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, Zulfikar and Penjdeh are within Afghan territory.

Mr. R. Paget.—Is the noble lord able to inform us how far the nearest place mentioned by him is from Herat?

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—From the Zulfikar Pass it is about 90 miles to Herat, and from Penjdeh a little over 100 miles. These distances are as the crow flies, and are, of course, approximate.

Mr. Stuart-Wortley.—Are these points to which the Russians have advanced points the sovereignty over which is in dispute, and has to be ascertained by the Boundary Commission?

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—I do not desire to go beyond the answer which I gave just now when I said that the Commission had been appointed to ascertain where the Afghan boundary is as between Afghanistan and the Russians. Natually the existence of the Commission implies a certain amount of uncertainty with regard to the question.

Baron H. de Worms asked whether it was to be understood from the answer which the noble lord had given that the Russians had advanced 50 miles since Monday, the 23rd of February.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice said he would rather not answer a question of geographical detail without consulting the maps. No doubt the Russians had advanced a considerable number of miles.

In the House of Commons, on the 4 inst., Mr. Onslow asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he could state the precise determination arrived at by Her Majesty's Government regarding the Afghan frontier; what was the present position of Sir P. Lumsden's mission and how long it was proposed to keep him on the borders of Afghanistan, and for what purpose; and whether he could state the purport of the visit of the Ameer to his Excellency the Viceroy, and on what basis any understanding respecting the relative positions of England, Russia, and Afghanistan on the Afghan frontier was to be framed. He further asked, in another question, whether, considering the near approach of the Russians to the borders of Afghanistan, Her Majesty's Government would consider the propriety of ordering his Excellency the Viceroy of India to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance with the Ameer at the forthcoming meeting.

Mr. Heneage asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether it might not be highly prejudicial to the maintenance of a good understanding between England and Russia for questions to be asked in this House in relation to Afghanistan at a time when the diplomatic relations between the two countries are exceedingly strained, and when answers to questions are likely to be misinterpreted either as a sign of weakness or a sign of menace.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether his attention had been called to the important letter from the *Times* correspondent with Sir Peter Lumsden's mission in Afghanistan which appeared in that paper on the 3rd of March, and especially to the extracts showing Russian unopposed encroachments since we evacuated Candahar; whether it was true that the Russian troops had just occupied Zuldikar, 20 miles south of Pul-i-Khatun, and Penjdeh, all three places being on Afghan territory; and whether Her Majesty's Ministers intend to protect the absolute integrity of all Afghan territory, including these important positions, from Russian occupation and influence, in accordance with their own pledges and those of the Czar's Government.

Mr. Gladstone.—On the part of Her Majesty's Government I have to say that questions relating to policy or to future contingencies on the subject of the Afghan frontier cannot, in our judgment, be answered at the present time without prejudice to the public interest. (Hear, hear.) I will state certain reasons why I think that to be plainly the case. The policy to be pursued in relation to the Afghan frontier has long, in my opinion, been known to be a policy strictly national, having the assent of the country at large, well known to Parliament, stated in Parliamentary papers and documents which are before it, and known also to be a policy upon which there is a general—I may say, perhaps, a unanimous—accord. Any question in relation to this policy and to contingencies in connexion with it is, I think, to be deprecated. I may, perhaps, add that the manner in which answers to these questions are frequently received in some parts of the House tends to break down the conviction that this country in regard to the Afghan frontier is a perfectly united country (cheers), and improperly to foster a very injurious feeling that there are differences of opinion about it, and that the matter is one of party contention. Without going into other reasons, I think the House will appreciate that which I have mentioned. I do hope that reserve will be exercised by hon. gentlemen upon this subject, and that they will not put questions except as to matters of fact. I may almost venture to say once for all—I do not say with absolutely no exception—that it will be the duty of the Government to confine themselves to matters of fact. This is my general answer to my hon. friend behind me (Mr. Heneage). With reference to the expression he has used implying that there are strained relations between this country and Russia, it is one which I do not at all desire or think it necessary to adopt. Upon the general grounds of which I have spoken, having regard to the nature of the case—which is evidently one of the utmost importance—and at the same time considering the circumstances of distance and of doubt as to particular points of detail, and the fact that this is a matter of great delicacy, in which it is much more easy to do mischief than good, I do hope that hon. members will not press upon me questions which relate strictly and entirely to matters of policy. (Hear, hear.) The last part of the question of the hon. member for Eye does refer to a matter of policy. The former part of the question relates to matters of fact, but I believe they are matters upon which full information has already been given in this House. If the hon. member desires that it should be enlarged as to matters of fact, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs will be ready to give him any information he desires.

Mr. Onslow said the House and the country desired to know now what the national policy was (Cries of "Oh, oh"), and what was the determination of the Government.

Mr. A. O'Connor said it would be interesting to know whether the Ameer and the majority of the people of Afghanistan cordially endorsed her policy, or whether the Afghans were more willing to become brothers in arms of the Cossacks.

On the 5th Sir H. Tyler asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether Sir Peter Lumsden, feeling aggrieved at the position in which he was placed, tendered his resignation to Her Majesty's Government; whether he had since received such assurances of support as had induced him cordially to consent to continue his duties: and whether the Ameer of Afghanistan, after having expressed alarm, had been reassured as to the intentions of Her Majesty's Government to maintain and support the integrity of his territory.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—I stated on Tuesday the instructions which had been given to Sir Peter Lumsden and he also rendered to the Afghan authorities; but I must decline to answer the question which the hon. member, under a misapprehension as to what has passed, has asked as to the alleged resignation of Sir Peter Lumsden. There is no reason to doubt that the Ameer after the assurances he has received, reposes perfect confidence in Her Majesty's Government, and his approaching visit to India is the best evidence of it.

On the 6th, Mr. Chaplin asked the Secretary of State for War whether the Government received, several months ago, important information with regard to the advance of the Russian forces towards Herat and the frontier of Afghanistan; high official military authority in India, to the following effect:—"Russia can, in from 80 to 100 days after the orders are spread from the War Office, put 95,000 regular troops in position from which they can hardly drive her, and from which she can undertake the invasion of India at her own convenience, and with a very fair prospect of success;" whether the same authority did not make urgent recommendations in regard to that advance and whether her Majesty's Government considered that information to have been reliable; and, if so, whether he was able to state, consistently with the public interest, what steps, if any, her Majesty's Government had taken in consequence.

Lord Hartington said this was a private memorandum, and he declined to express any opinion upon it. Neither was it desirable, in the public interest, that he should state what steps had been taken by the Government of India in regard to these matters.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr W Wiseman, B U C S
Mr J Eiston, B U C S
Mr A T Dysdale, B U C S
Col A Conolly, B S C
Major J Hay, B S C
Surg L R Dawson, M D, B. Mr J H C Dunsterville, M U C S
Mr J C C MacHutchin, M U C S
Major E A Fraser M S C
Col H Maiaby. Bo S C
Col A G P Boys, Bo S C
Col C M Griffin, Bo S C
Surg-Major W Gray, Bo

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr R M Waller, B C S, 6 mo
Mr E S Bellasis, B U C S, 6 mo
Mr W Sandford, B U C S, 4 mo
Mr J Kibble, B U C S, 6 mo
Mr C E Gouldsbury, B U C S, 6 mo
Mr W S Haig, M U C S 3 mo (Return cancelled.)
Major D J M McLeod, M Cav, 7 days.
Capt M Mayne, Bo S C, 3 mo
Lieut H Melvill, Bo S C, 3 mo
Lieut T R A G Montgomery, Bo S C, 6 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr H W V Colebrook, B U C S
Major-Gen W W Good to be Lieut-Gen, C B, R Bo Eng.
Lieut S W Jervis, B S C
Lieut J W B Meade, H S C
Major D J S McLeod, M Cav
Capt M Mayne, Bo S C
Lieut W A Thompson, Bo S C
Mr H F Aston, Bo C S
Mr J A Baines, Bo C S
Brigade-Surg J Cruickshank M D, Bo

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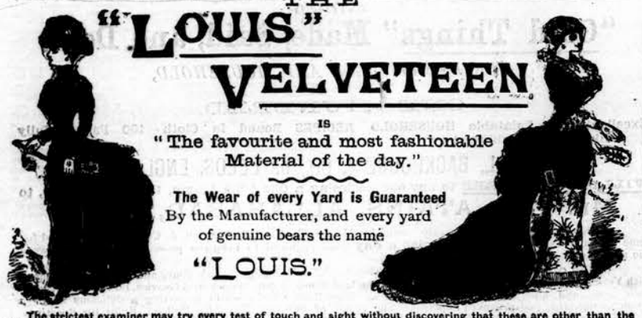

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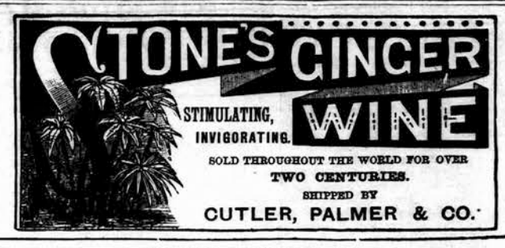

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☞ The GUIDE for March has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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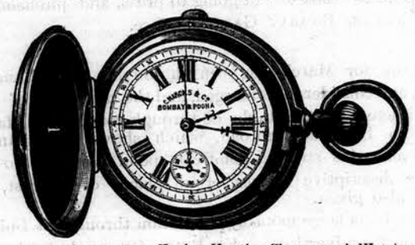

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